ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,983—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M.BRITANNIA	8525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4253	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
R.M.CARTHAGE	5198	F. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
R.M.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M.INDIA	8503	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
PENANG	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	13th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS HAUSSMANN	G. Walusching	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 29th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 27th April, 1897.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1896 has been ordered and will be payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 37, Frere Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1897, to Members whose names stand on the Company's register on the 14th April 1897, on producing one of their Share Certificates.

Members residing at a distance may obtain their Dividend Warrants by applying at our office.

Members residing at Ahmedabad can obtain their Dividend Warrants and Dividends from the Company's Clerk at that place.

By Order of the Board,

NANABHOY R. JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1897, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and from Mr. Jamsetjee Jamsetjee, asking for approval of the Corporation to their absence from meetings until the 31st October next.

2. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, stating that Mr. Hirjeebhoy Nowrojee has resigned his seat as a Councillor.

3. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. C. H. F. Waterwood, M.I., J.P., has been elected a Municipal Councillor.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—

4. Recommending sanction to a lease being entered into with Mr. Rustomjee Kaiking for the occupancy of chawls and ground lying to the North of part premises situate on Khadi Road for five years at Rs. 274 per month, (2) to the grant of Rs. 3,577 81 for hire of the said premises.

5. Recommending sanction to the Hindu Burial Ground being placed in connection with the Municipal telephonic exchange at a cost of Rs. 750.

6. Requesting approval of the transfer of Rs. 750 to meet the cost of printing 400 copies of the list of Municipal and private roads vested in the Corporation.

7. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 2,143 for contingent charges in connection with the acquisition of land for the extension of Sewree Cemetery.

8. Recommending sanction to the carrying out of the improvements in existing side drains at a cost of Rs. 30,475, viz., (1) along Bhawoda Cross Road and a portion of Bhawada Road, (2) new side drains along portions of Dadar Road and improvements in the existing water-course from Dadar Road to a point between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Railway Station.

9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 9,000 to provide for the salary of the Deputy Commissioner for six months.

10. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 5,609 to provide for the estimated additional charges during the ensuing three months on account of wood for cremation purposes.

11. Recommending sanction to the payment to Government of Rs. 1,40,850 for the site of the "Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall" as an advance from other loan funds, and (2) to the payment as an advance of Rs. 3,500 to provide for the cost of establishment for preparing the plans and estimates of the hall.

12. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the completion of roads between new Gilder Street and Ripon Road, Agripada District. The cost to be met from Surplus Cash Balance to be adjusted against the sale proceeds of the sale of frontage land.

13. Reporting the writing off, of Rs. 431-15-8, being the book-value of four bullocks.

14. Recommending sanction to the renewal of grants from Surplus Cash Balance and from Loan Funds, the said several sums being respectively portions of unexpended budget grants for the year 1895-96 and previous years, for wages, establishments, &c.

15. Recommending that sanction be given to the pay of Mr. Esdon, House Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, being increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per mensem from 1st April 1897.

16. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of providing burning and burial grounds for the residents of Mahim at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,157.

17. Petition from Hindus with reference to petition inhabitants on the subject of the provision of such burning ground.

18. Further consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee, on the subject of the raising of a loan of Rs. 50,00,000, for expenditure in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague.

19. Government Resolution embodying letter from the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to the Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner for 1895-96; also forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the alteration of the heading in the Annual Form No. VI. of the statements appended to Provincial Sanitary Reports.

20. Government replying to the Corporation's letter, regarding the tenancy of the land occupied as the site of the Municipal Workshops Store Yard, Health Department, Stables and Chawls, &c.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction (1) to the laying out and making of a road from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street, and (2) to the laying out of roads (a) from Trinity Street to Queen's Road and (b) from Girgaum Road to Kennedy Road, all as requesting sanction to the acquisition of frontage land on the lines of the roads.

22. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the sale to Mr. N. H. Patuck of eight plots of Municipal land at Parel and Sussex Roads, that Mr. Patuck has since withdrawn his offer for the purchase of the plots in question.

23. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to an arrangement by which, in exchange for Municipal land adjacent to Carnac Road, admeasuring 23429 square yards or thereabout, Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company give up to the Municipality an adjoining plot of land admeasuring 27707 square yards.

24. Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to improvements which can be made with a view to preventing accidents at the junction of Dongri Street and Masjid Bunder Bridge.

25. Letter from Government enquiring when they may expect to receive the information regarding the adulteration of ghee called for in their letter of the 31st December 1895.

26. Letter from the Secretary, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution regarding the character of the sewerage in the principal street of Kamathipura.

27. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Corporation on the proposed reorganization of the Health Department.

28. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter, from the Commissioner, enclosing list of the staff employed by the Executive Engineer and Health Officer in connection with the suppression of the plague.

29. Resolution of the Standing Committee stating with reference to letter from Mr. Vanmalidas Jeevandas, that the water connection to the applicant's premises No. 1311, Duncan Road, was severed, in connection with the operations to cope with the plague and that adequate provision has been made for the supply of water close to the applicant's house.

30. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding memorandum from the Commissioner on the subject of affording medical relief to poor persons suffering from the plague.

31. Resolution of the Standing Committee detailing the establishment sanctioned for the Sewri Lazaretto in connection with Professor Haffkine's experiments.

32. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the proposed improvement of the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

33. Further letter from Mr. Nadeshaw H. Sukhia, L.M. & S., on the subject of the improvements of the condition of the city.

34. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that the Joint Schools Committee be invested by by-law with powers of the Corporation in regard to the leasing of premises for the accommodation of schools for primary education.

35. Monthly returns of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for February and March 1897.

36. Letter from Mr. R. Harrington of Calcutta, on the subject of his final report for street sweepings.

37. Notice from the Municipal Secretary, stating that the period of the appointment of Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., as Municipal Executive Engineer, expires on the 5th December next, and that the appointment to that office to be made by the Corporation during the same month.

38. Notice of motion from Mr. Sunderlall D. Khote, on the subject of the strict examination of every nightsoil basket at the depots in view to checking the practice of the baskets being emptied into public drains.

39. Notice of motion from Mr. Cowasjee R. Bormanjee, proposing that the second part of Rule 12 of the Rules for the Conduct and Regulation of Business at meetings of the Corporation be deleted and the following substituted:—

"Each proposition or motion, of which notice has been given, shall be legibly written or printed in the English language and shall be read by the mover, who shall, if he desires, speak in favour of the motion. The motion shall then be handed to the Presiding Chairman of the meeting. If any member second the proposition, it shall be considered as before the meeting for discussion. The seconder may, on seconding the motion, speak in support of it, but, if he so do does, may reserve his remarks for a later period of the debate."

40. Notice of motion from Mr. P. W. Caffe, that the Commissioner be asked to report on the expediency of applying the meter system to the whole of the water-supply of Bombay.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices 27th April 1897.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 345.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BASKETS! BASKETS!! BASKETS!!!

Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the price Moderate. Fancy, Light, Durable.—Application to MARKSBURY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial black wood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made to order, English brass bedstead with wire mattress, table cut, velvet drop lamps, fancy door and arch curtains, Lady's safety bicycle, the Humber, by Marriott & Cooper, with pneumatic tyres complete, and nearly new Chinese matting, flower pots, etc., the property of P.C. STEPHANADES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE CORRUGATED IRON SHED, &c., AT THE ALEXANDRA MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLY.

On FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly, on account of the Insurance Office concerned,

A quantity of cotton-waste damaged by fire and water, also corrugated iron shed damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, in the compound of the Jute Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a second-hand cottage piano, by Squoady and Co., Hinks' and Dimar's lamps, Persian carpet, hand-some oil paintings, table ornaments, victoria with moveabl coachbox, handsome Arab galloways and harness, etc., the property of F. HEWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, piano, wind proof lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, etc., the property of F. HEWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

On MONDAY, the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Harji Mull, Banker and Contractor, Peshawar:—

21 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 32 CASES JAPANESE UMBRELLAS.

On MONDAY, the 17th May next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Mr. Kika Khoshal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajinker Koorbanuker Pathuck, Nagindass Pooribotam Sangavi and Purshotam Aspundhar Sethna of the old road trading under the name of Pathuck Sangavi and Co.

25 cases Japanese umbrellas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 28th April, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR INDIAN WOOLLEN SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, as follows:—

On account and at risk of the concerned—

99 pieces Indian woollen shawls of various colours.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1897. Auctioneers.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Rs. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany had), which was done by Dr. Hill, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Bombay, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, with Hydraulic Lift. The Coolest and Finest Studio ever existed in India. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection from all lovers of Art of their High Class Portraiture, Permanent Platinotypes, Highly Finished Enlargements, Celebrated Series of Views of India, &c., &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 31st December, 1896.

2. To elect two persons to the Board of Messrs. Sorabjee Davierbhoy Framjee, Esq., and Hormusjee Muncherjee Bhicajee, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND at Grant Road having been ordered to be CLOSED from the 1st April, 1897, as per Government Notification No. 2102-1759P published at page 726 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 25th April, 1897, and the Tank Bunder NEW SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND being now ready, the Municipal Commissioner will be prepared to hand it as a burial ground over to the representatives of the Sunnee Community, who may be requested to meet him at the Municipal Office at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,
63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittances.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 6, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and last ing mechanism is to be found in SINGERS SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. D. DOMRIGUR, D. P. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, N. GAZDAR, S. C. DOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY

At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)

At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ „ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alcaloïs Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rat.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,380
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p. c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	10,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	41-5s.	
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Asiatic	1,000	1,100	all	100	550
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345			Nil	70
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellasr. S. & W. Co. Ld (Belgary)	871	20	all	2 per ct.	250
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	290
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,500
Usha Mills Co Ld	800	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.60	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	8 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710
Dalaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Decca Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	520
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit Industan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hingangham Mills	975	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	625
Howard and Bullooghs ...	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills ...	800	500	1,000	50	685
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	1,400
Indian Manf.	900	1,000	1,000	90	515
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,210
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	775xd
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	675
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225xd.
Jewraj Hallo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangam Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	750
Lopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950xd.
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Shaw Scarborgs)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,355
Marazon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,125
Mysore S&M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Rs.
National	666	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	15,725	625	625	dvdRs26	403
Prasidency Mills Co Ld.	748	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	890
Ripon Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,150
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mill...	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,550
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
San Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dvdRs20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	655
Tuscon and Alliance.....	3,000	500	500	dvdRs15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	2,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	1200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Vasanjee Lukhmidhunker C Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	500	500	50	1	4
Badhan Pile...	9,000	100	100	12	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	525	75	1,625
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3rd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,140
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.....	1,000	200	175	21	260
Kurrachee Landing S	500	500	500	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs12	175
Napier Hotels ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	140
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	90
Port Canning Co	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	495
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	600	600	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	190
Telephone Co., l	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	284
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs80	1,151
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	dvdRs12	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	5,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1371
Khangaum	340	450	450	Rs40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct	255
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P.P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5	75
Motisedi Co ...	2,125	200	400	dvd Rs25	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	190
New Bezar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
News Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary	500	500	75	20	385
Samoon	300	500	500	20	55
Shad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,350
Shid	400	2,000	750	80	520
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Vetvarr	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1 050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		610
The Tapti Valley ...	126,000	500	00	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26	
Gold Leaf	" 25-15	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 25-13	
Do do. new	" 25-14	
Australia bar Gold	" 25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 25-12	
Sovereigns	" 16	
Do. Dragons	" 15-15	
Silver 17	" 84-8	
Do. 17½	" 84-10	

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 9-43m., 9-38a. Low water, 3-9m., 3-16a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Hatherell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Boulanger
Overture ..Eliza e Claudio
Polka .....The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo Solo).Brewer
Selection ...Songs of Northern Europe
Valse .....Letoile Polaire
Galop.....Princess Marie

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OPENING LOCKS WITHOUT A KEY.—Constable Mehta, yesterday, charged Mahomed Jamal, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft of a copper pot, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Baloo Sakaram, a carpenter, residing at Khetwady. On Friday, complainant locked his room and went out on business. Accused opened the lock by means of a duplicate key, and removed a pot, which he offered for sale to a Borah. The latter became suspicious and informed the police, and hence the charge. Accused being a notorious character, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Ismail Mahomed, lately in the employ of Sultanbhai, residing at Nishanpada Road, with stealing brass and copper pots, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to his employer. Kustoorchand, a Marwari, was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The complainant before leaving Bombay locked her rooms, and handed over the key to the accused, with instructions to give the same to her brother. The accused quietly opened the rooms as soon as the complainant left, and removed the vessels which he subsequently sold to the Marwari. The first accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour, but the second, who was defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader, was discharged for want of evidence.

TOO MUCH TODDY.—An inquest was held at Parel Road, yesterday, by the coroner, touching the death of Gunnoo Jairam, a mill-labourer, aged 55 years, residing at 3rd Khetwady Lane. It appears that deceased and his two brothers came out to Parel on a trip on Sunday evening. They went to Chamarbaugh and indulged freely in toddy. They could not walk, and had to hire a reckla to return home; but the oscillation of the reckla was too much for the deceased, who became very sick, and by the time the party had reached the Gas-Works, he spewed out, and the brothers proceeded without him. He was not seen afterwards until 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, when his dead body was found floating in the hot-water tank of the Dinshaw Petit Mill. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by being drowned in a hot-water tank, but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances.

THEFT IN A HOSPITAL.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Pandoo Bebnoo with having, on Sunday, stolen the collection box, containing Rs. 16-2-0, belonging to the J. J. Hospital. The accused was formerly a hamal employed at the hospital, but six months ago he was dismissed from the service. On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, one Raghoo Govind, a peon in the employ, saw the accused detached from a pillar in the hospital. Next morning he noticed that the box was removed by force from off the pillar. The matter was reported to the police, and a sepoy doing duty at Kalbadevie Road arrested accused on suspicion on Monday morning at two o'clock. His person being searched, Rs. 11-2 were found upon him. The empty box was found by the police in the compound of the hospital. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Dr. Edward Murphy was again charged, at the instance of the manager of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores Society, with cheating, in respect of a bicycle. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

The magistrate said he had received a letter from Mr. Green, who had stood security for the accused, stating that, in the event of the proceedings extending to more than that afternoon, he was not willing to remain surety any longer.

Mr. Murzban said that there was present in court one Mr. Kennedy ready to take Mr. Green's place; and he handed to the magistrate a paper which, he said, was the accused's statement. The admission of it, Mr. Murzban said, would probably shorten matters.

The magistrate said he would take up the statement at the proper time, and according to the practice of the court, which was after the evidence for the prosecution had finished.

Mr. Murzban again pressed the matter, and the magistrate took up the paper and read it. It was subsequently handed over to the prosecutor and his solicitor. Mr. Noble remarked that the matters mentioned in the paper were not correctly set forth.

Major Hildebrand, general manager in Bombay of the Co-operative Stores, examined by Mr. Noble, said he had refused to give the bicycle at first, but agreed to give it to the accused later on when he heard that he was employed in inoculating, and so on. Accused agreed to the terms on which witness was willing to give him a bicycle, about Rs. 180 were paid to accused under the cheque. Accused represented it as his pay bill for February last. It was for Rs. 250. It was a sort of receipt endorsed by the accused in favour of the Society. Rs. 100 were to be deducted as first instalment for the bicycle under the terms of agreement; and about Rs. 150 were paid to the accused. It was sent to the National Bank for collection, but it was returned uncollected. It was sent to the Municipality and refused. Subsequently a letter was written to the accused, who sent a reply to it on the 12th March. It ran: Sir,—With reference to your letter, I beg to state that it was because the Chief Accountant had not received pay-sheets that I requested you to cash my pay. As soon as the pay bills are received by the Chief Accountant, I have told him to send the amount to you direct." More correspondence having been put in on the subject the letter written by witness to the accused on the 20th March was put in. It ran: "Dear Sir,—I am informed, I cannot know with what truth, that you drew your salary for the month of February from the Municipality on the 8th instant. You are doubtless aware that, having obtained an advance of Rs. 250 on your pay for February from this Society, you were not entitled to salary from the Municipality which was due to the Army and Navy. I shall be glad, therefore, to receive your immediate denial of the report that has reached me, failing which I shall be obliged to hand the whole matter over to our solicitors, which I shall do to-morrow afternoon unless I either receive your denial or payment of the amount due to the Society before then." Accused subsequently came to witness, and said that the Municipality still owed him some money. The Municipality was written to on the subject, and the reply received was a denial that anything was due. There was absolutely no truth in the statement that witness wanted to give accused further time to pay the sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murzban: There was nothing in the endorsement on the receipt to suggest that it was to be sent to the National Bank for collection. As, however, the bank collected monies for the Society, the receipt was sent to it for collection in the ordinary course of business. When the receipt was presented to the Municipality, the Society was informed that it could not be paid without the authority of the Health Officer. Accused said he would go to the Municipality, and set it right in a few minutes. The Municipality evidently wanted with the receipt the pay-bill, or pay sheet, or whatever it might be called. Witness did not authorise Mr. Deane, the informant in the case, to state in the information he filed that the accused had absconded to Poona. They had heard that he had gone to Poona.

After further examination, the case was adjourned.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR.

THE sixth and the last of the batch of accused concerned in the double murder of the Bhattia brother and sister at Walkeshwar, was brought to Bombay yesterday morning from his native village Unao. The police had made enquiries, and ascertained that Binda, Anseri, which is the name of the accused, had left Bombay from Dadar station, whence he booked two travelling trunks, It was declared that one trunk belonged to him and the other to his brother Dwarka. One contained some gold and silver ornaments, and the other new suits of clothing. During his journey he was detained at Itarsi for two days in accordance with the plague regulations, and a halt was also made at Cawnpur. He reached Unao on Friday, the 22nd instant, when he was arrested. His box was opened before the District Magistrate of Cawnpur. A note of the contents was made. Accused will be placed before the magistrate, to-day, at the Mazagon Police Court.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Right Rev. the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon has obtained six months and twenty days' leave on medical certificate. Dr. Johnson proceeds home very shortly, and will, while there, take part in the proceedings of the Lambeth Conference.

SIMLA seems determined not to be behind other towns in its loyalty to the Queen-Empress, for it has been decided that the residents at the summer capital of the Government of India are to send in a congratulatory commemoration address.

A SINGULAR mishap occurred at Sheerness on April 6 to the torpedo-boat destroyer Contest, attached to the Medway Instruction Flotilla. Returning from a cruise during the night, the vessel anchored off the Grain Bank of the Medway, and grounded as the tide went down, her stem sticking in the mud. A gunboat and pinnace were sent to her assistance, but the destroyer was in no danger, and, indeed, floated when the tide rose. Divers have been ordered to make an examination of the vessel, though it is not expected that she has received any damage.

FRESH proposals are about to be made by the Tramway Company to the Calcutta Municipality with reference to the introduction of an electric tramway service. The original proposal was that the Municipality should sanction an expenditure of £200,000 for the introduction of electric traction, and that this £200,000 should be added to the £400,000 of capital that the Company already has; so that, should the Corporation desire to acquire the Tramway at any time, they would have to pay a premium of 40 per cent. on it, or £840,000 in all. It is now proposed that the Municipality shall sanction the electric traction service and forego the track rent of Rs. 28,000, and that in lieu of paying this track rent the Tramway Company shall pay to the Corporation Rs. 25,000 per annum to be held by them as a fund to provide for renewals. The present proposals appear more reasonable and may lead to a satisfactory issue.

THE Board of Trade returns for March show that during the month the imports amounted to 40,655,114*l.*, as against 38,366,750*l.* in the same month last year, being an increase of 2,288,364*l.* The exports for the month were 21,647,269*l.*, compared with 20,449,623*l.* in March 1896, or an increase of 1,197,646*l.* For the three months ending March 31, the imports were 117,863,883*l.*, as against 112,317,342*l.* in the corresponding period of 1896, being an increase of 5,546,521*l.*, and exports for three months were 59,298,187*l.*, compared with 61,300,209*l.*, in the same period last year, or a decrease of 2,002,022*l.*

HER MAJESTY'S hired transport Dilwara, on board which a case of plague occurred on her voyage home, arrived in Southampton Docks on April 7, having been detained in the river for purposes of fumigation. She had on board 45 officers, 9 ladies, 15 children, 923 men of all ranks, 38 women, and 89 children. The invalids, numbering 284, were landed at Netley Hospital, and the women and children that passed through the Colaba Depot were sent to the hospital hulk for disinfection. Five hundred and thirteen time-expired men and reservists went to Fort Brockhurst, and 102 various transfers to home battalions and furlough details. Two invalids only died on the passage.

THE Admiralty are preparing a programme of changes which, when complete, will practically mean a reconstitution of the force of battle-ships in the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons. The Empress of India, the Royal Soveriegn, the Repulse and the resolution, now forming part of the Channel Squadron, are to be transferred to the Mediterranean Squadron, where they will replace the battleships Anson, Camperdoum, Rodney, and Trafalgar. The vacancies thus created in the Channel Sqadron will be filled by the commissioning of four ships of the Majestic type. There are five of these vessels now in course of construction—the Cæsar and Mars at Portsmouth, the Hunnibal at Pembroke, and the illustrious and Jupiter at Chatham, all of which are in the completing stage; while two other of the same type, the Prince George at Portsmouth and the Victorious at Chatham have only recently been completed, as the Admiralty intend to strengthen the Channel Squadron by an additional battleship, besides those required to replace removals the next twelve months will find the Channel Squadron with no fewer than seven battleships, all of the Majestic type.

SEVERAL interesting and notable additions have been made to the collection of Gordon relics on view in the museum of the Royal United Service Institute, Whitehall, and a pleasantly written descriptive pamphlet concerning each item and its story has been prepared by Major Holden. Among the specially striking features of the display is the chart drawn by General Gordon, showing what he believed to have been the locality of the Garden of Eden. Readers of his "Reflections in Palestine" will well remember the significance, both outward and spiritual, which he attached to the sacred sites, and his speculations on this point led him to fix the spot upon a large submerged tract on the African coast, between Aden and Somaliland. The photograph taken in Brussels at the request of the King of the Belgians, just before starting for Khartoum, a ring constantly worn by him and a picture of the Bible used by him, and presented to the Queen by Miss Gordon, are also shown; and an autograph letter, written in 1882, to Sergeant W. H. Burks, of the Royal Engineers, with the gift of a copy of Byron's poems in return for the loan of a volume of Milton, speaks of kindly feelings towards his subordinates.

THE inquest on the body of Miss Camp, who was found murdered in a railway carriage at Waterloo Station on Feb. 11, was brought to a close at Lambeth on April 7. The principal witness was the man Arthur Marshall, who gave some account of his wanderings after he left Reading on the day of the murder. He appeared to be unable to supply any intelligible reason for his strange movements, why he considered the police were searching for him, or why he bought a moustache at Guildford. In the end the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A TELEGRAM from the *Times'* correspondent at Zanzibar, dated April 6, says :—The Sultan to-day published a decree abolishing the legal status of slavery. The decree comprises a scheme of compensation for slaves legally held, unless they have been cruelly treated. Many of the Arabs in the town were summoned by the Sultan to hear the decree published in the Palace. Sir Lloyd Mathews was the only European present. The Arabs are pleased with the compensation, and there are no signs of trouble. A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the instructions given to Mr. Hardinge, the British agent at Zanzibar, respecting the abolition of the legal status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The decision of the Government, in fulfilment of their pledges given in Parliament, is in favour of such abolition, and Mr. Hardinge is instructed to advise the Sultan to that effect. The parliamentary paper includes a telegram from Mr. Hardinge, dated March 29, stating that the Sultan accepts the proposed decrees abolishing the legal status of slavery

IN connection with the reorganisation of the cavalry of the Line, an Army Order states that twelve regiments at home will be in brigade as follows :—1st Brigade, headquarters, Aldershot, three regiments on higher establishment; 2nd Brigade, headquarters, Canterbury, three regiments on higher establishment; 3rd Brigade, headquarters, Curragh, two regiments on higher establishment and one on lower establishment; 4th Brigade, headquarters, Colchester, three regiments on lower establishment.

AN enthusiastic mass meeting, attended by three thousand Hindus, was held at Gya, on Friday. It was unanimously resolved to adopt the draft address prepared by the Maharaja of Durbhunga for presentation to Her Majesty, on the occasion of the "Diamond" Jubilee. It was resolved also to collect subscriptions for a Town Hall to commemorate the occasion. Continued cheers were given for her Majesty and the Maharaja of Durbhunga. The meeting closed with shouts of "Victoria Maharani ki jai!"

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society was held, last evening, in the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, to receive the report of the committee for the last year and to appoint office-bearers for the current year. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott presided, and about a dozen other members were present. The Secretary, Mr. F. A. Spencer, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the committee, from which the following are extracts :—

The committee beg to submit their report for the year 1896.

Number of children in the school.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the year was 33 boys and 22 girls, withdrawls during the year number 16 (14 boys and 2 girls), while 8 boys and 1 girl have been admitted during the same period. The two girls withdrawn returned to their friends. Of the boys withdrawn three found employment as appren tice engineers and five in Government and Mercantile offices, the other six returned to their friends.

Health.—During the year of report the inmates of the orphanage have, on the whole, continued to enjoy excellent health. This is doubtless largely due to the salubrity of the site at Mahim and to the annual migration to Matheran during the hot weather months. Since the close of the year to which this raport pertains, the bubonic plague raged with so much severity in the neighbourhood of Mahim, that the committee deemed it advisable to remove the children to Matheran earlier in the year than usual. The work of repairing the Sanitorium was accordingly pushed on and the orphanage was moved to the hills on the 8th February last, arrangements having been made to carry on the school work at Matheran until the hot weather vacation.

Matheran.—During the hot weather months of 1897 the children were as usual taken to Matheran, and the committee have again to record their great appreciation of the interest taken by the visitors to the hill in the children and of the efforts made to amuse them during their stay at the Sanatorium. The special thanks of the committee are due to the superintendent, Dr. Hay, for much personal kind ness and attention.

Education.—The school was examined on the 7th December last, by Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N.D., a copy of whose report is appended. It will be seen that Mr. Oliver has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements for the physical comfort and training of the children, and although there is room for improvement in the results of the school work, the committee have little doubt that, with the return of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, future reports will be more completely satisfactory.

Scripture knowledge.—The children were examined in scripture by the Raverand T. H. Greig, whose report on this important branch of the children's training, a copy of which is a attached, will be read with interest.

Finance.—During the year, donations from mofussil subscribers unfortunately show a marked decrease and the committee, while thanking local subscribers for their continued generous support, would ask all interested in the orphanage to further the ends of the society by bringing to the notice of residents in the mofussil the fact that the sphere from which children admitted to the benefit of the institution are drawn, is by no means limited to Bombay and that the orphanage cannot, therefore, by regarded as merely *local* one. The society is largely dependent on the public for its support, and the committee trust that the generosity with which their appeal for funds has been met in past years, may again be extended to the orphanage. On account of the legacy mentioned in the last annual report, bequeathed by Mr. D. P. Sayers, and the orphanage bonus of Rs. 42,000 in cash and Rs. 1,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper have been received after deduction of solicitor's charges &c. The remainder of the bequest in the hands of the Executor of the estate, on 31st December, 1896, consisted of railway stock of the nominal value of £20 (arrangements for the realisation of which have lately been concluded), and the sum of Rs. 89015 retained by the Executor to meet probate and death duties in London and sundry other expenses in connection with the legacy. Out of the sums received, the committee have added Rs. 11,000 to the Supplementary Foundation Fund, the balance being set aside to meet heavy unavoidable outlay for special repairs to the society's buildings, both at Mahim and at Matheran, and also for necessary furniture and fittings which have long been required at Mahim. The total cost of these repairs and renewals amounts to Rs. 5,178-2, the greater portion of which sum will appear in the accounts of the current year (1897).

The Staff.—The committee welcome back to the sphere of their former labours, the superintendents, Mr. Anderson, and Mrs. Anderson, whose successful management of the orphanage in past years has been so conspicuous, and of whose personal interest in their work and in the welfare of those committed to their care, the committee desire again to record their testimony. Mrs. Pentice, the pupil teachers, and the other members of the orphanage staff have given complete satisfaction in the performance of their several duties.

The report to Government of Mr. Oliver, the Educational Inspector, N. D., dated December 14 last, stated :—

"At the time of the inspection 65 boys and girls were present out of 70 on the rolls. The general results, of the inspection were as under :—

Standards VIII-VII.—The boys and girls in these two classes possess a good knowledge of English, poetry and Algebra, and a fairly good knowledge of English History and French. The map-drawing of these classes was good, and the exercise books were written fairly well.

Standard VI.—In this class the boys and girls did well in English and parsing, arithmetic and geography. The exercise-books of the class were written fairly well.

Standard V.—In this class the children possess a good knowledge of English, history, and geography. The exercise-books of the class were well written.

Standard IV.—In this class the children acquitted themselves fairly well in English and parsing and well in geography. The handwriting in the copy-books, was good.

Standard III.—In this class the children have a fairly good elementary knowledge of English and parsing, and a good knowledge of arithmetic. The copy-books of the class were written fairly well.

Standard II.—In this class the children did fairly well in English, and well in arithmetic. The handwriting in the copy-books was fairly good. The school registers and other books connected with the school have been carefully kept, and had been signed by the school authorities. The needlework, throughout the school was good and of a practical nature.

Physical Education.—Considerable attention is paid to physical education in this school. The boys play cricket, and receive instruction in military drill. The girls are also taught physical drill. This school possesses an excellent building, and an adequate supply of furniture, books, maps, and pictures. I may state, in conclusion, that, at the time of the inspection the general appearance of all the children was neat, and their manners were good. The arrangements for the maintenance of discipline in this school are satisfactory, and great attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the children.

The certificate, return E I. 16, and the memo. showing the classific ation of the children at the time of the inspection, are hereto attached.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He congratulated the committee on the wisdom of sending the children from Mahim to Matheran during the epidemic, and on the satisfactory results detailed in the report. As the majority of the children came from the mofussil, it was incumbant, in the chairman's opinion, on Scotchmen residing in the mofussil and in other parts of India to support the society as far as practicable. A large portion of the splendid bequest from Mr. W. R. Sayers had been expended in repairs and improvements which had for a long time been deemed necessary by reason of the premises falling into dis repair. The chairman thanked the office-bearers, the honorary secretary, Mr. L. J. Robertson, the treasurer, Mr. Campbell, and the auditor, Mr. Irvine, for their zeal and devotion in promoting the interests and welfare of the society. (Applause.)

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Rev. T. H. Greig, the report was adopted and ordered to be printed as the report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society for the year 1896.

On the motion of Mr. H. Conder, seconded by Mr. J. M. Dick, the committee for the current year was appointed as follows :—

Chairman—Brigade-Surgeon Lt-Col. James Arnott, M. D. Deputy Chairman—Rev. D. Mackichan, D. D. Messrs. James Begbie, John Black, J. W. Brown, A. Cameron, E. W. Campbell, James Men. Campbell, M. A., C. I. E., J. W. Campbell, D. Carmichael, H. Chalmers, James P. Chrystal, H. Conder, J. M. Dick, James Douglas, H. T. Gordon, D. Gostling, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. T. H. Greig, Major C. R. Hoskyn, Messrs. D. M. Inglis, J. D. Inverarity, W. C. Keith, A. F. Kidney, E. H. Lawrence, A. Leslie, W. M. Macaulay, Dr. D. MacDonald, Messrs. J. Marshall, A. Mackenzie, G. Mackenzie, A. Murray, H. E. E. Procter, R. W. Playfair, Capt. Pater, Messrs. L. J. Robertson, George Sarrice, A. F. Simpson, Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., Messrs. J. Stiven, J. H. Symington, Surg.-Lt-Col. T. S. Weir, and P. V. Wright. Ladies Committee—Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Inverarity, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. Procter, and Mrs. Pater. Superintendent of the Orphanage, Mahim—Mr. J. Anderson. Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Anderson. Honorary treasurer—Mr. J. W. Campbell. Honorary secretary—Mr. L. T. Robertson.

On the motion of Mr. J. W. Campbell, seconded Mr. A. Mackenzie, the thanks of the Society were accorded with acclamation to Mr. P. G. Irvine for his kindness in auditing the treasurer's account for the past year.

The secretary then read the following report received from Mr. Anderson regarding the distribution of prizes to the children at Matheran : "Owing to the school being removed from Mahim to Matheran, the annual distribution of prizes could not be held as usual in the former place in February and it was decided to take advantage of the Easter holidays, when there would be a number of the members of the committee on the hill, and give the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

IN Consols, as well as in the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, no change took place in London yesterday, the price of the former being quoted at 111 15-16. Government Securities alone were altered to £63 3-8. Bar Silver remained at 28½d. per oz.; and in New York at 61¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower at 4·88 dollars. About £150,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 1¼ per cent. was quoted for discount on short London Bills, and 1 5-8 per cent. for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.

The price of Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 40 7-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of market easier; of Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 39½s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to the same ports, same sellers, market easier; of Brown Rapeseed, 36½s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to same ports, same sellers, market easier in tone.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in value in Liverpool yesterday to 4 3-16d., and the prices of Broach of some grades were 1-32 to 1-16d. higher, as also were those of other descriptions of ready Cotton. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being given at 4 9-64d. for April delivery, and 4 1-32d. for August-September. The Sales for the day on Saturday were reported at 8,000 bales, and yesterday at 12,000 bales; and the Imports at 3,000 bales on Saturday, and 4,600 bales yesterday. The market closed firm, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent dearer, at 7 5-8 cents, and July Futures 13 points, at 7·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, the figures of arrivals to date now comparing as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	8,000	6,000	9,000
Two days' Receipts.....	10,000	13,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept.....	6,368,000	4,947,000	7,650,000

In our local market for this staple prices to-day are again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher and a fair amount of business has been done chiefly in Surats and Bengals. Good Bhownugger for 1-25th May, has been done at Rs. 175, and for 15-25th May, at Rs. 178. Some Ginned Dharwar was placed at Rs. 189 fer ready.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet markets with but little doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,239 bales.
Wheat	8,137 cwts.
Linseed	5,579 "
Rapeseed	22,031 "
Poppyseed	7,107 "
Castorseed	5,350 "
Rice	15,774 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with a tendency in forward prices to decline.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at the rate, but the demand for Bank Paper was small, and the market closed at the following rates:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do. .....1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 102 9-16 for Money and 102 7-8 for the April Account, for 3½ per Cents, with a firm tone, which rates were afterwards given at 102¾ in both positions, at which they closed. For the May Account 103 was quoted, and for Threes 97.

SHARES have been neglected and little or nothing fresh is reported to-day.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs. A. P.	April 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,82,09,982 14 5	1,61,34,093 12 7
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,57,00,133 8 6	5,59,33,559 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,83,389 8 11	6,23,403 0 10
Sundries	20,23,667 7 6	22,12,101 5 8
	Rs. 10,42,08,661 7 4	10,25,14,761 2 4
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	36,03,069 4 0	32,30,848 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	64,16,650 4 0	64,73,650 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,76,58,496 3 2	2,81,20,933 9 1
Accounts of Credit do. ...	2,19,22,464 15 1	2,16,48,175 4 7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,76,613 1 9	1,46,49,029 1 10
Balances with other Banks	11,69,188 13 1	11,71,144 3 0
Bullion	3,550 11 0	3,624 11 0
Dead Stock	13,36,887 3 1	13,35,625 0 1
Campa	10,115 3 3	10,491 15 6
Sundries	8,87,092 8 5	8,38,376 3 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	90,25,211 8 10	1,15,90,599 7 0
Do. at Branches ..	1,79,42,374 15 8	1,31,81,789 6 6
	Rs. 10,42,08,661 7 4	10,25,14,761 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 20th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	31,77,518	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	52,13,834	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,34,429	Inc.
Post Bills	55,477	Dec.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments.....	3,79,211	Dec.
Loans	7,62,137	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,74,389	Dec.
Mercantile Bills.....	4,72,416	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	25,25,138	do.
Do. at Branches	47,60,185	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tali and Tanhsiang.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on the 29th inst.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these two places are exchanged by boat.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	39	19,539
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	...	139
For preceding 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,35,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,220	979	1,85,669
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,439	29,297	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,89,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,241
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th April, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,22,717	4,12,623	5,933	5,41,276
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	9,33,014
Decrease				3,91,738

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—April 22, at Poonamallee, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant Tom Evans, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—April 19, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson, I. M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AVERY—RUSSELL—April 20, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, Bengal, Arthur John Avery, the only son of John Avery, Esq., Maida Vale, Kilburn, London, England, to Susannah Harriatt Greenhalgh, widow of the late W. Greenhalgh, Jockey and Trainer, and daughter of Condr. W. H. Russell, Retired List, late Commissariat Dept., Bengal.

GAYER—O'KINEALY—April 20, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Arthur Henry Gayer, Burma C. S., to Mary Agnes, daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy.

DEATHS.

BRET—April 18, at the Bally Bone Mills, Mr. F. W. Bret, Engineer, of diarrhœa.

LONG—March 23, at Cuttack, Orissa, Florence Mary, wife of J. S. Lane Long, Esq., Bengal P. W. D.

LIVERMORE—April 15, at Bundookmara, Cachar, Arthur Hirst, the infant son of Ernest, Livermore, aged 4½ months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago the Government of India offered a reward of £5,000 for a machine or process to furnish rhea fibre at £15 a ton. From 1870 till now India has practically done nothing with rhea fibre, the strongest and the most lustrous of all fibres. France, not India, was the first country to take in hand the question of the utilisation of rhea, and has now several mills with an aggregate of 12,000 spindles, while India has not one. Germany has 11,000 spindles, the largest existing mill for the fibre being at Emmerdingen in Baden. Mr. Baumgartner, the managing director of that mill, has not only overcome all difficulties in the use of the material, but has made it available for many purposes that were not foreseen. Seven thousand five hundred spindles and three hundred hands spin yarn varying from five thousand to forty thousand yards per pound. In England there are four or five mills; in America two. We should be glad to hear that Bombay had one. In default of that source of satisfaction it is something to be thankful for that the Supreme Government are actively going into the matter afresh, so that this country may not be wholly out of the running in the development and utilisation of the remarkable nettle of which India ought to grow sufficient for the manufacturers of the world at large. Mr. T. Barraclough recently placed before the Society of Arts what so competent an authority as Sir George Birdwood characterised a thoroughly practical paper, giving for the first time data as to the quantity of the fibre now being consumed in Europe. In a brief and most interesting supplementary paper Sir George conveniently classes the Indian, the Malayan, and the Chinese varieties of the fibre by distinguishing the first as "rhea," the second as "ramie"—the name, by which it is known on the Continent—and the third by the well-known designation "Chinese grass." Very little of the plant used in European factories is obtained from India—a fact which suggests the reflection that here again as in the case of tusser silk an enterprise first stimulated by the Government of India resulted in benefit to countries other than India. It has been generally held—and Mr. Barraclough evidently is under the same impression—that rhea being of tropical or sub-tropical origin cannot be cultivated in northern countries. But that does not appear to be the case. It is successfully cultivated in Algeria, in France, and even in Germany, where it is able to stand the severe winter, and also in Spain. The Princes Murat are extensively cultivating it in the Caucasus; it is grown in Mexico, Venezuela, and in Arizona. Sir George Birdwood relates the facility with which he cultivated the Assam rhea in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where it grew so luxuriantly that it had to be constantly cut back so as not to overrun the place. His conclusion is that the cultivation of rhea seems to succeed everywhere—except in India, its native country. A finer fibre is obtained from rhea grown in the north temperate zone, and the stronger and larger in the tropics. "China grass" with its much prized fibre is the rhea of the north temperate zone; ramie is the rhea of the tropical zone; and the original Assam rhea is a native of the northern sub-tropical region.

It ought to be decidedly encouraging to enterprizing agriculturists in this Presidency to know that Sir George Birdwood found that rhea would grow naturally everywhere from the top of the ghats to the seashore of Bombay, while all the rhea used for the experiments of Dr. Forbes-Watson was grown at Strathfieldsaye in Hampshire by the second Duke of Wellington. Evidently it is a plant that will accommodate itself to great varieties of soil and climate. Mr. Barraclough referred to the difficulties and discouragements attending efforts to grow rhea in India on a large scale. Efforts to raise the plant from seed having generally failed, it was assumed that the best way to propagate it was by stem or root cuttings. That process, effectual enough on a small scale, is very slow and costly when it is a question of stocking 10,000 acres, and moreover the plant grown from cuttings shows a tendency to degenerate. Mr. Matthieu of Singapore bethought him of studying the method of growing from seed given in the precepts of the "Imperial Treatise of Chinese Agriculture," which formulates the most minute directions. It instructs the cultivator to prepare a light sandy soil, which, after being dug over three times and then flattened down with a spade and watered, is to be lightly raked over. Then the seed is to be well mixed with light earth and placed on the top of the bed, but not covered with earth or watered. The sun is to be kept off with a slanting roof of mats, moistened with a broom dipped in water if the bed beneath becomes dry. When the plants are two inches high the ground may be slightly moistened to a depth of three inches; then the seedlings can be planted out. This process being exactly followed, the results were most gratifying. Seed cultivation thus becomes the quickest, the most economical, and the most practical for a large estate. It might be worth while to take some more hints on the subject from the Chinese, and even to import Chinese families skilled in the preparation of the fibre by the elimination of the bark and the wooly tissue, which they do by hand and European inventions seek to do by ingenious and costly machines. M. Faure, a skilled French engineer, who grew his own ramie for experiments at Linousins, has invented an admirable machine which prepares the fibre, freeing it from woody matter, skin, and a large proportion of the superfluous juice. But as only five per cent. of a ton of rhea consists of fibre, the saving of freight in shipping the latter only to Europe would be very great.

It is of the first importance that the fibre should be freed from its incumbrance at the place of origin by cheap labour. Sir George Birdwood very reasonably insists on the immense importance of stimulating the output of rhea fibre in India in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of manufacturers in Europe. It must be sent to its destination in the most portable form, so that the buyer will know at once what he is buying and will be in no doubt as to the quality of the fibre that will be disclosed after undergoing a complicated process of decortication. Hand-cleaned China grass is worth in the European market £35 per ton. When imported as "ribbons" rhea has to lose sixty per cent. in bark and the like, which is a loss on freight and railway carriage for worthless encumbrance equal to £8 a ton. This shows the vital importance of preparing the fibre for the manufacturer in the country of origin, whether by hand labour or by machinery. Once the supply is certain and adequate all the rest will follow, and the new textile will have a great future before it. The lecturer laid before the society yarns of great beauty and of unequalled strength made in England, France, and Germany. In the latter country yarn is manufactured on a very large scale, consisting of a thread of silk and a thread of ramie twisted together. Ramie is substituted for silk for upholsterers' goods, curtains, and laces. It is also used with cotton fibre, to which it adds strength and distinction. It readily takes dyes of all kinds while keeping its beautiful lustre. It will supersede cotton in the goods now made with wefts of silk and the cotton warp. The short rhea fibre separated by combing from the long is termed "noils." They are sold at from four pence to six pence per pound. When mixed with wool or cotton they give them a strength and a lustre which greatly adds to their durability and their appearance. But this useful and versatile nettle can do a great deal more than all this. It can make a ship's cable three times stronger than the best manilla; it will tranform itself into a sail that can brave cyclone or typhoon. If we take 100 as the standard of strength of its fibre, that of cotton is twelve, of silk thirteen, of manilla thirty-four. A fibre which grows everywhere, and can be made of almost universal utility—as celuloid, as spun cotton, as sail cloth, or as wearing apparel of the most delicate texture, is surely worth the attention of agriculturists and merchants in India.

THE diminution in mortality from plague throughout the Presidency last week, though not so great as in the preceding seven days, was still very considerable, totalling to 212. An examination of the figures, however, goes to show that by far the greater part of this decrease was obtained in the three plague-stricken cities, and that in the Districts the net diminution was but slow. Bombay itself can claim credit for nearly fifty per cent. of the improvement, whereas in the previous week it only contributed five to the total reduction of 299. It is interesting to note in passing that if the theory that all deaths above the average have been due to plague—the hypothesis constantly affirmed in some quarters—the logical conclusion to be drawn now is that fully half the deaths registered as from plague should be put down to other causes. When the reported mortality from the epidemic is deducted from the total, the number left is 130 below the average, this figure being very far in excess of the natural reduction due to diminished population at the present time. In Karachi three deaths less were recorded than in the previous week. In Poona, there was a drop of no less than 35 per cent, and for the first time for many weary weeks fatal cases of the plague were below 100. This rate of decrease has only to continue three weeks more, and there will no longer be any necessity for the house-to-house inspection by British soldiers of which the people complain with so much bitterness, and not without reason. The three cities have contributed between them three-fourths of the net decrease in deaths, leaving the districts a net improvement of 53. We are glad to find on reference to the detailed statistics that, in the Surat Collectorate, Bulsar has seen the worst of the visitation, the deaths having gone down fifty per cent. during the week. At Mugod too the improvement has been almost equally marked, and throughout the district generally there is a distinct change for the better. In the Thana Collectorate the plague has all but disappeared in Bandora, but in the little township of Coorla the progress towards supression is but gradual. At Bassein, where the Municipality according to the last official reports "takes little interest in public affairs, and sanitation is very much neglected," the mortality has increased, the return for last week showing 40 deaths. At Sopara, Agashi, and Nagaon, things remain about the same, while at Tarapur and Chinchani there has been a very remarkable diminution. The deaths in the Thana District have gone down from 233 to 188. Kolaba, on the other hand, shows no improvement, the plague still being very bad at Revdanda and Panvell, and having increased in intensity at Alibag, where 54 deaths were registered. In view of the constant communication by sea between Bombay and Alibag this fact may be held to justify the action of the authorities in not allowing in-coming passengers having even the slightest unfavourable symptoms to go free until they have been kept under observation for a couple of days. We are glad to find that there has been a decrease in the number of fatal cases in the dominions of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. The occurence of four deaths from plague in the capital city which has hitherto escaped almost unscathed is, however, disconcerting, especially as most rigorous measures have been taken there from the commencement. The Kathiawar States are more fortunate, the deaths having diminished from 13 to one. We extremely regret to record a sudden and very serious outbreak at Cutch Mandvie. Up to the beginning of last week fifteen fatal cases had occurred there, and 40 in other places in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Kutch. Last week the deaths at Mandvie ran up to the terrible total of 166, this being, next to Bombay, the highest mortality of any place in the Presidency. These alarming figures have largely tended to neutralize the gratifying progress made in other parts of the Presidency. In Hyderabad and Sukkur the disease continues in epidemic form, although in the latter place there is a gratifying decrease. On the whole nowhere within the Presidency limits is the outlook worse than at Cutch Mandvie. The epidemic first occurred in the Mandvie of this city. Will the Kathiawar port of the same name be the last place to suffer severely from the visitation?

THE week's season reports show an increase of practically a hundred thousand on the return of people on famine relief, and very little improvement in prospects. Harvesting of late crops is in progress in parts of Sind, the Deccan, Konkan, Belgaum, and Baroda. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of fifteen districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cot on-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Some rain has fallen in parts of Bombay, as in Madras, but without much effect. In Madras drinking water is generally insufficient and what there is is failing in some parts. Standing crops are poor except on irrigated lands. In Bengal the prospect is somewhat brighter. Some rain has fallen. Sugarcane, indigo, and spring rice are doing well. There is, however, still a scarcity of drinking water in most districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In most districts the harvest has been reaped, and threshing and winnowing have begun in the remaining districts. Harvesting is near completion. Opium-collection is finished and weighments have begun. Cane sowings are practically completed. Irrigation of cane and extra crops continues in some places. In the Punjab irrigated crops are good, but on other land from average to poor. Fodder is scarce, and no less than eighty-six head of cattle died last week of starvation. In central India agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Crops are in fair condition in Malwa and six districts

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

RUMOURED RECALL OF THE DUKE OF SPARTA.

ATHENS, APRIL 26.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Sparta and Staff have been recalled by the Government.

DANGEROUS DISCONTENT AT ATHENS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Discontent exists at Athens to a dangerous extent owing to there being a strong feeling that the retreat of the Greek Army from Mati was premature.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY.

The position of the members of the Greek Royal Family is serious.

The *Standard* states that they have made all arrangements to leave the country at any moment in case of necessity.

NEW CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

Colonel Smolenski has been appointed new Chief of the Staff of the Duke of Sparka, who has not been recalled.

CHARGES OF COWARDICE.

The Staff were recalled owing to the initiative of Mr. Balli, the leader of the opposition, who has centred public attention on himself.

He charges the Staff with cowardice.

THE DISASTROUS RETREAT FROM MATI.

The retreat from Mati was ordered at dusk, and a panic ensued. Single companies facing about fired in the darkness into their comrades behind.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir W. V. Harcourt, said that Great Britain naturally desires to offer her mediation between Greece and Turkey, as soon as a favorable occasion arises.

EXPLOSION ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

An explosion occurred in a train at Aldersgate Station, last evening, in which one person was killed and ten injured.

The explosion was apparently the result of an outrage.

THREE BATTERIES ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

Three batteries of Field Artillery have been ordered to leave for South Africa early next month.

THE REPORTED FRENCH OCCUPATION OF BAHR-EL-GAZEL.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that the report that French troops had occupied a part of Bahr-el-Gazel was not confirmed.

Egypt, he added, had abandoned none of her claims, the basis of which was the Upper Nile.

LIEUTENANT ELOFF ACQUITTED.

Lieutenant Eloff, who has been on his trial at Pretoria for using insulting language regarding the Queen, has been acquitted ; the evidence being conflicting.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 27.

There were 2 new cases and five deaths in the city ,to-day. The total mortality was 9.

In the Special Plague Hospital 4 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 2 died, leaving 169 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital one was admitted, making the number of those under treatment 49.

The Military Search Party searched 4,492 houses, discovering 9 cases and 3 corpses.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered no cases.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN POTTS.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Captain Potts, Gloucestershire Regiment, died suddenly from sun-stroke, yesterday, at his quarters in Fort William.

VOLUNTEER REORGANISATION IN CALCUTTA.

It is understood that the recommendations of the Committee on volunteer reorganisation in Calcutta are now under consideration by the Government of India. They include not only the amalgamation of Calcutta with the Presidency Battalion, but the abolition of the central command by a paid Military officer. In his place an additional staff of officers would be appointed as adjutants to the various corps, which would thus become more self-contained than at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Lotimbro from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

Orient line mail steamer Orient, from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..... 3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols..... 111 15-16

3 per cent. Rentes..... 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 3-8

Bar Silver 28½

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	12	25 p.m.	15	41
Teheran	27	2	14 p.m.	..	19
Suez	27	3	p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	..	5
" Karachi	..	17	..	2
" Madras	..	28	..	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, APRIL .

MAINTAINING its usual character, the output of the Indian mines during the past quarter shows a very satisfactory increase as compared with the first three months of last year. The return from neither the Ooregum nor the Nundydroog mines, it is true, have come up to expectations, but an improvement may reasonably be anticipated during the current three months. Although the Champion Reef shows an increase of 10,727 oz., the grade per ton is not quite so good ; both the tailings and the cyanide process, however, yield most satisfactory results. An interim dividend of 3s. per share has recently been declared in respect of the year ending September. The chief feature about the Mysore yield is the increase in the grade obtained from the mill, which is now no less than 1¼ oz. per ton, the tailings also maintain the remarkable average of 6 dwt. per ton. The cyanide process continues to give a very inadequate return, but in view of the chairman's recent assurence that the treatment only cost 3s. 6d. per ton, it is still moderately remunerative. As anticipated, a balance dividend of 7s. per share has been paid for 1896, thus completing the truly marvellous distribution of 100 per cent. for twelve months. As against the unfortunate falling off in the yield from the Ooregum mine the shareholders cannot but be comforted by the steadily diminishing cost of working, which was equivalent to nearly 1 dwt. per ton during the past year. The recent reports point to a distinct improvement in the near future. A total dividend of 6s. per share on the ordinary and 8s. per share on the preference has been completed during the past quarter. Not only has the output at the Nundydroog increased by some 2,429 oz., but the grade also shews a moderate improvement ; the insignificant amount of tailings treated, however, contribute little towards the prosperity of this mine. A distribution of 32½ per cent., or 6s. 6d. per share, has been made for 1896, which is a material improvement over the dividend for 1895. At one time, there was cause for scepticism as to the outlook at the Coromandel mine, but in view of the recent results obtained, confidence in the future may be understood. With a return of less than 13 dwt. per ton, the management have declared a dividend of 1s. per share, which is an achievement worthy of records mong Colar mines. From recent reports the Mysore West is likely to be the next of these mines to bid for public favour.

The figures of the Board of Trade returns for the month of March are much more encouraging than those of the two previous months of the current year. It is true that allowance has to be made for an extra working day, there having been only four Sundays in the past month as compared with five in March last year, but, even so, there is a distinct improvement in the volume of business. It has also to be borne in mind that a portion of the increase in the exports shown will prove of a temporary character, as goods were rushed forward to the United States in large quantities in order to avoid the enhanced rates under the new tariff. On the other hand, it has likewise to be remembered, that in March last year there was an increase in the exports of about 10 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month in 1895. The value of the imports during the month of March amounted in the aggregate to £40,565,114, an increase of £3,288,364, or 5·9 per cent., while for the three months ending with March there has been an expansion in the import trade of 5½ millions sterling, or close upon 5 per cent. For March last year over 1895 there was a gain of 11·3 per cent. Most of the increase in the value of the imports for the month is, as usual, due to food and raw materials, but there was a decrease of £570,000 in raw cotton values, and of £300,000 in sugar. Wool, on the other hand, rose £816,000, mainly owing to arrvials from Australia. Of the addition of £415,000 to food supplies, wheat increased by £233,000 in value, though the quantity received was less by 136,000 cwt. The largest arrivals were from the Pacific States, Russian shipments showing a decrease. There was a large increase of about 2,100,000 cwts. in the arrivals of Indian corn from the United States, but shipments from other quarters fell off, and the total increase of this grain for the month was 1,006,000 cwts., valued at £52,000 additional. The total exports for the month show a gain of £1,197,646, or 5·8 per cent., which reduces the falling off for the first quarter of the year to £2,002,022, or 3·2 per cent. With regard to exports to the United States, the most noticeable increase is in wool, the shipments of which to the States are £160,000 higher. Jute manufactures have expanded £102,000, and worsted tissues £109,000. The exports of metals have largely increased during the month, giving a gain of nearly half-a-million. Of the gain of £321,000 in machinery exports, the chief feature to note is the increased sale of textile machinery to Japan, India, and Germany. Shipments of locomotives were on a larger scale to India, South America, and Australia ; but mining machinery has been apparently in less demand. Coal exports to the Continent increased by £187,000, and wool by £147,000. The shipments of cotton, yarn, and twist show an increase of 766,000lb., in spite of a considerable reduction in the quantity sent to India ; China, and especially Turkey, have taken cotton yarns on a comparatively liberal scale during the month. As regards cotton piece goods, there is, of course, a large falling off in the shipments to Bombay, but the shipments of Bengal and Burma, though smaller than last year, have been fairly liberal, and those to Madras show a marked increase. The shipments to Turkey of all descriptions of goods show considerable increases. The increase of £21,000 in linen piece goods has been chiefly to the United States.

A Tonquin paper makes some interesting statements respecting the progress of the French silver dollar struck for circulation, primarily, in French Indo-China. The weight of this dollar was originally made appreciably higher than that of the Mexican dollar, the Japanese yen, or the new British dollar, with the object of promoting its acceptance in the Far East. For some time very great difficulty was experienced in getting it into circulation, as in the cases of attempts by other countries to circulate trade dollars, but more recently, it is stated, success has been apparently attained. When there was reason to believe that it had established itself, at least amongst the annamites, who have gradually become habituated to its use, the original weight was reduced ; but it still contains slightly more silver than its competitors, the Mexican, Japanese, and British dollars, and it is hoped that its currency will continue to extend ; indeed it is now said that supplies disappear in China as soon as they arrive. Probably the Chinese have discovered that it contains more silver than the competing dollars, and speedily melt it. The question is now being asked whether the advantages of thus supplying the Far East with dollars of French production really compensate France for the considerable cost of their production and transport.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, the well-known London firm of tea and share brokers, have issued a work on "Tea Producing" Companies of India and Ceylon. The volume is a convenient reference-book, giving the history, results, and general financial details of about 130 Indian and Ceylon tea-planting enterprises capitalised in sterling. In the preface the compilers include some striking figures illustrating the importance to which this interesting department of investment has attained. About £35,000,000 of British capital is invested in tea-growing in India and Ceylon, nearly a million labourers are employed, and nearly a quarter of a million pounds of tea is produced. In most cases the results up to the end of 1895 only are given, as the annual reports are not, as a rule, issued, and cannot be well issued, until May-July of the year following that to which they relate. The average profit on the working of 56 Indian companies, which, being now in full working order are regarded as establishing some sort of standard, was £7 15s. 7d. per cent on the capital employed in the year referred to the aggregate paid-up capital of these undertakings being £6,907,000. The profit per pound of tea was 2·21d. A similar representative table cannot be given for Ceylon, as many of the companies there are interested in other products besides tea. Special features in these enterprises to which attention is called, are the fact that they have not been saddled with heavy promotion expenses, that, as a rule, they are controlled and directed by practical and specially experienced business men, and that the majority of the companies have a reputation for full and lucid annual statements. As regards the future of the industry, it is estimated that there is a natural expansion in the consumption of tea in this country, of 4,000,000 lbs. to 5,000,000 lbs. per annum, and that outside the United Kingdom the demand for Indian and Ceylon teas is continually expanding. Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton's book undoubtedly supplies a want, and will be welcomed by all interested in the development of our Eastern dependencies.

Apropos it may be mentioned that the same firm in their East Indian and Ceylon tea share report say that, though the market has continued on the whole quiet, more business has been doing than was the case a few weeks ago. The reports on the working of the companies last year are now coming out freely, and it is stated that, in spite of the higher average rate of exchange ruling last year, as compared with 1895, the results are proving satisfactory, especially in the case of companies which made tea of good quality. The small quantity of Indian tea which has latterly been brought forward has sold at rather reduced quotations, most of the lots closing the output from different gardens. The market for Ceylon tea has been depressed by heavy arrivals, and the knowledge that large quantities are on the way ; the weekly average price for some time past has been above the average for the corresponding period last year, but has now fallen to the same level. The following final dividends for the year have been announced :—

Ceylon Companies.

Bandarapola,	5	per cent, making	10	per cent for the year.	
Battalgalla,	10	"	"	15	" "
Elerapolla,	5	"	"	10	" "
Kelani Valley,	5	"	"	10	" "
Standard,	10	"	"	15	" "
Nahalma,	2	"	"	6	" "

Indian Companies.

Sylhet,	10	per cent, making	15	per cent for the year.	
Mazdahee,	5	"	"	5	" "
Muongtas,	3	"	"	6	" "

Several sittings have been held by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, and some interesting evidence upon the main subject under investigation was submitted. The law itself is a remarkable one. Its enactment constituted a bolder and broader attempt than had ever before been made to shield buyers of commodities on the one hand from fraudulent or misleading descriptions, and on the other hand to guard producers or sellers from improper competition founded on misrepresentation as to the quality and origin of competing merchandise. In another respect, too, it was a new departure. Unlike the old Act of 1862, it cast upon an accused person the onus of proving that he acted innocently, instead of requiring the accuser to prove at the outset a fraudulent intention. Moreover, it subjected to prosecution all persons who in any way are accessories to false description, except servants acting under bona-fide instructions from their employers, whenever, as a condition of exemption, they give full information relative to the case. It was also designedly made a criminal Act, providing for penalty by imprisonment as well as by fine. In short, it was a very stringent, if not a drastic measure. Partly for this reason, and partly because some of its provisions are exceedingly vague, the Act of 1887 has inspired producers of and dealers in merchandise with respectful caution. Indeed the caution has in some respects been excessive. A strange misconception, for example, as to the requirement of marks indicating the foreign origin of imported goods has existed ever since the statute came into force, and even now, after an experince of nearly ten years, this misconception is still widely prevalent. It is imagined that all such merchandise, if bearing any English words at all, must be so marked. But in fact the requirment is limited to cases in which the English words are or purport to be the name or trade mark of a firm in the United Kingdom, or the name, or a colourable limitation of the name, of a place in this country. There can be no doubt, however, that the Act has done very useful service in promoting the habit of accurate description of merchandise in this country and elsewhere, in nearly all branches of trade. So much the severest critics of the measure are ready to admit. But for some years the conviction has been widespread and growing amongst the mercantile and manufacturing community that the portion of the Act applying to imported merchandise has done serious injury to our own commerce and industries by unnecessarily obstructing our foreign trade, by checking our transit trade, and by diverting business from British shipowners to those of other nationalities. It was mainly for the purpose of investigating these and similar allegations that the Select Committee was appointed.

General satisfaction is expressed at the action of the Bank of England directors in reducing the official minimum from 3 to 2½ per cent. yesterday. The movement had been pretty generally looked for, and had little material effect on the value of money outside. The bill-brokers had anticipated the reduction by lowering their deposit rates earlier in the week, and though there was some informal discussion yesterday on the subject, nothing further was done. The joint stock banks, however, promptly reduced their allowances by ½ per cent. Inasmuch as the position of the Bank of England shows considerably less strength than it did a week ago, the decision of the directors is taken to mean a more assured feeling in the best informed quarters with regard to the political outlook. This is probably the case, but as we pointed out some time ago, it was obvious that the anomalous condition that has been an existence for some weeks past could not continue indefinitely. The official minimum even at the reduced level is still nearly 1½ per cent. higher than the open market rate for three months' bank bills. Some important movements are shown in this week's Bank of England return, but they are mainly in connection with the distribution of the dividends on Home Government Funds and Bank Stock. The release of dividends has caused a reduction of a trifle over five millions in Public Deposits, while the "Rest," or undivided profit of the Bank, is 681,490 lower. The market has been able to liquidate its indebtedness to the Bank under the head of Other Securities to the extent of nearly a million, while there is also a decrease of half-a-million in the Government securities. At the same time bankers' balances have been raised by upwards of 2½ millions, the other deposits now standing at fully 41½ millions. Notwithstanding the receipts of over £300,000 in gold from abroad, the coin and bullion item is lower by £945,923, while there has also been an expansion in the note circulation of £359,320, the result being a loss in reserve of over a million and a quarter.

A CORRESPONDENT who recently wrote to Lord Charles Beresford on the subject of the proposed large increase in the French Navy has received the following reply :—Lord Charles Beresford does not regard "programmes" with any disquietude, and in view of the statesmanlike declaration of the First Lord that "should any abnormal programme be actually put into execution, the Government will reconsider their position," his lordship regards the position with much satisfaction. Lord Charles Beresford does not disguise from himself that more ships and more men are points that must be dealt with in future Estimates ; but this year the Government have done remarkably well, because they have directed their efforts more to utilising and organising the resources we have than in showy additions to numerical strength. His lordship is so pleased to see that all the auxiliaries of defence, in which we have so long been deficient, have been attended to, that he thinks it would be unfair to the Government not to give them every credit for the evidence (which their Estimates exhibit) that they have a definite plan of campaign. At the same time, it would be useless and unwise to continue to ask for more now that the Estimates are passed. Criticism to be of use should be practical, and in reply to your query, his lordship desires me to say that he is more than satisfied with the Government proposals for this year, but that there will be no relaxation of pressure if it is required at a future time.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

MASS MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT MUZAFFERABAD.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the Mahomedans of Bombay mustered in strong force to mark their tribute of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and to express their heartfelt joy at the approaching completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Both Sunnis and Shiahs and various other sects of the Mahomedan community joined to give their testimony to the great esteem and love in which Her Majesty is held by the Mussulmans of Bombay. In response to the invitations signed by about seventy-six leading and representative men of the various sects, most of whom were present at the meeting, large numbers of Mahomedens began to arrive at Muzafferabad, at least two hours before the appointed time, and by four o'clock the spacious hall of Mr. Haji Cassum Jusuf's place was crowded to its utmost capacity, every inch of space having its occupant. The staircase leading to the hall was crammed to excess, and hundreds of people took possesaion of the spacious garden and the hall on the ground-floor, which was also crowded to suffocation. The idea of the meeting originated with Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha and Mr. Mir Aun Ali, to whose efforts in a great measure its success was due. Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha put himself in communication with Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Cassum Jasuf, Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Jusuf, and others. The meeting would have been held long ago but for the illness of Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, whose friends will be glad to hear he is progressing favourably. During his illness, Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed arranged the details of the meeting. A beautiful gold casket, bearing the coat-of-arms, and artistically engraved, has been made at a heavy cost, and the address will be enclosed in it. His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, who takes a deal of interest in every popular and loyal movement, was then wired to kindly come down to Bombay to preside at the meeting. The telegram was sent by Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Oomer Jamal, both being active promoters of the meeting. Although it was at a personal inconvenience for him to come to Bombay, his Highness readily complied with the request, and arrived yesterday morning, having sent his Mukhi, Cassum Meosa, hither a day previous.

His Highness Aga Khan, in opening the proceedings, explained the object of the meeting. Loyalty to the British Raj was the key-note of his eloquent speech. His Highness enumerated the incalculable advantages which they enjoyed under the British rule, which was shining like the sun on the earth, illuminating even dark spots. His Highness compared the just, benevolent, and glorious reign of her Majesty with that of Nosherwan, an ancient Irani ruler, whose rule was productive of immense advantages to his people, and whose memory is still cherished with feelings of reverence by Zoroastrians as well as Mahomedans. After his Highness had concluded his remarks, which were punctuated with frequent applause, Mr. Mir Aun Ali read the address, which was full of loyal sentiments towards her Majesty's Government. In moving the adoption of the address, Mr. Aun Alj made an eloquent speech in which he dwelt upon the benefits which accrued to them under Her Majesty's rule. She was in every sense of the word a mother of her subjects. They loved her as their mother, and were ready to sacrifice their lives and property to uphold the dignity of her vast Empire. In her reign, the proverb of a wolf and a lamb drinking water at one and the same fountain, was exemplified. Under the shining light of her glorious rule, Christians, Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees lived together in peace, harmony, and happiness, and their security was the utmost anxiety of her Majesty's just Government.

The following is a fuller account of the proceedings :

Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel proposed, and Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed seconded, that his Highness the Aga Khan should take the chair.

His Highness did so amid loud applause.

His Highness Aga Khan then said : Gentleman and Brethren of the Faith,—Last week I was honoured with and delighted to receive a wire from my friends, Messrs. Haji Oomer Jamal and Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, on behalf of the Moslem community of Bombay, asking me to join with you in this loyal and laudable object, which we have assembled here to-day to accomplish. The honour which you have conferred upon me this afternoon by electing me to preside over your meeting, is so great that I cannot find appropriate words to thank you adequately. It is further gratifying to me to observe representatives of the various sects of the Mahomedan community emulating with one another to give a tangible shape to their inner sentiments concerning this praiseworthy movement—(cheers)—which has met with the universel approval of the Moslem community. (Loud cheers.) The presence among us to-day of the representatives of Persian, Arab, Memon, Konkni, Pathan, Khoja, Bori, and other Mahomedan communities who have combined to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty the Queen on the mightiest throne in the world, is a clear and unmistakable proof of their spontaneous and genuine desire to honour our most august and glorious Sovereign Queen Victoria—(loud cheers)—whose reign forms epoch in the annals of the history of the world. From her enlightened, benevolent, merciful, and just rule, innumerable advantages, have accrued to the millions of human beings, whose good luck it is to be British subjects in various quarters of the globe. Under her benign rule we enjoy liberty, freedom of thought, speech, and writing, and above all, safety of life and property, and a complete immunity from any danger of oppression or injustice. Besides, we enjoy countless blessings which contribute to make life happy and useful to our fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It will be almost impossible for me to enumerate innumerable beneficent changes that have been effected in various departments affecting her Majesty's subjects in all walks of life ; but we have only to cast a glance around us, and it will not be difficult for us to see either by our mental or physical eye. The introduction of rails and steams ; telegraphs and postal systems ; irrigation and other works, which indicate the substantial progress that has been made by the various communities in India. The progress of moral, mental, social, and political education is marked and wonderful. During the last half-a-century. India is transformed under the benign Government of her Majesty. I rejoice to see that even our community, which was regarded as a backward one in education, is aroused to the keen necessity of advancement in learning and science, and that satisfactory and hopeful progress is being made by them. It is a good sign of the times that they are coming to the front in almost all the good movements. Their praiseworthy efforts are being crowned with success. Although our Indian brethren were backward in education, nevertheless they are not lacking in loyalty to their Sovereign or wanting in several good qualities, requisite to constitute good and useful citizens. In other parts of the world we rejoice to find our Moslem brethren distinguished in learning, well-versed in the art of government, courageous, hardy, and resolute, realising the consequences of war and peace, and such people were to be found in abundance in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and Egypt. It is noteworthy that the Mahomedans of Bombay who are known to be loyal and true to their British Sovereign, occupy a pre-eminent position in the commercial world, and it is my fervent hope that the mercantile ascendency will be maintained with ever-increasing prosperity, enhanced by the wholesome influence of educational progress for many many years to come. Progress in every walk of life and grove of activity should be substantially encouraged by us, as it is said in the holy Koran, "Blessed are they that work hard to earn a livelihood." The precepts of our sacred religion are most beneficial and progressive in their character when we well understand the spirit of Islam and act according to its moral teachings, as will be evinced by the fact that our revered Prophet—may the peace of God be with him—expressed his gratification and gratitude to the Almighty for having made him the contemporary of Nosherwan the Just, who, as is well-known, was a non-Moslem, belonging to the Zoroastrian persuasion. How much more is it incumbent upon us to follow in his noble foot steps according to our humble mite, in obeying and loving our just, sympathetic, and benavolent Sovereign, under whose auspicious rule we enjoy so many privileges and blessings. Gentlemen, I will not encroach further on your indulgence and patience, as you are, I am sure, unanimous on the point that the object for which the meeting is convened is a most praiseworthy one. I am cognisant of the fact that I have not been able to do even bare justice to the subject, and I will not stand between you and the other speakers who will follow me, but at once call upon my friend, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, to propose the first resolution, which is for the adoption of the address. I now ask Mr. Mir Aun Ali to read the draft address.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali then read the address, which ran as follows :—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India

May it please your Majesty.—We, your Majesty's true and loyal Mahomedan subjects, deeply grateful for the unwonted blessings enjoyed under your Majesty's glorious and benignant reign, crave permission to uplift our voices in heartfelt congratulations on the completion, through the wisdom and blessing of Divine Providence, of sixty years on the most illustrious throne in the world.

We pray from our inmost hearts that your Majesty's auspicious reign, which has been so fruitful of all good to your subjects, innumerable as the sands of the sea, may be prolonged for many years, and that your Majesty's name and memory may live for ever in the hearts of your people.

Under your Majesty's beneficient rule, your Mahomedan subjects have multiplied, and sixty millions of voices join in the congratulations which great the completion of sixty years of your Majesty's glorious reign.

It has been a source of unbounded satisfaction to all your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India, that your Royal and Imperial Majesty maintained warm friendship with the great Mahomedan Powers, and especially with his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, whom Mahomedans regard with veneration as the first Sovereign in the Islamic world. It is with unfeigned gratitude that they have learned that your Majesty's illustrious and powerful Government have again declared their firm determination to cause the integrity of the great Mahomedan Empire of Turkey to be respected by the envious, and preserved as a bulwark of peace and concord in the East.

Your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects have proved on many glorious battlefields their loyalty and devotion. They will always deem it their highest honour, as it is their duty as loyal subjects, to uphold the rights of your Majesty's illustrious throne and the glorious dynasty.

It has been granted to us by the All-Wise to see revered by your Majesty the Empire of Akbar of glorious memory, under whose enlightened and impartial rule Mahomedans, Christians, and Hindus dwelt together in security and happiness. We, seeing in your Majesty an ideal ruler beseech the most high to prolong your reign for uncounted years, and to shower added blessings on the mother of his people.

Bending before your Majesty in loyal homage, your grateful Mahomedans beg to lay this tribute of their affection at the foot of the throne of England and of India.

In moving the adoption of the address, Mr. Mir Aun Ali said that it afforded him great pleasure to do so. It was about fifteen months back when they met in the very hall, but the occasion that had then got them together was a very painful one. They then adopted a letter of condolence to her Majesty, sympathising with her family in the sad bereavement caused by the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg. The message was then wired by their esteemed president, his Highness Aga Khan, to her Majesty. This present occasion was, however, one of rejoicing. They knew very well how her Majesty was anxious about their safety, and how anxiously she enquired about them through his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, their popular and indefatigable Governor, when the pestilence committed its ravages in this fine city. They must now give expressions to their grateful feelings towards her Majesty, and it was their bounden duty to send a congratulatory address on the occasion of her approaching completion of the sixtieth year of her glorious reign. The longest reign was not always a happy one, but her Majesty's reign was exceptionally fortunate. It marked an advancement in the literary as well as scientific world. Her Majesty's troops always came out triumphant everywhere in battlefields ; every where the British flag was not only victorious, but it was welcome. The blessings of her Majesty's reign were countless. Her Majesty' reign could well be compared with that of King Louis XIV. of France. (Applause.) They should all pray to God to prolong her Majesty's beneficent rule. (Applause.) He would not detain them any longer as he was sure that it did not require a long speech to commend the resolution to their acceptance. (Lord cheers.)

Mr. Amirudin Tyebji seconded the resolution. He spoke in feeling terms about the debt of gratitude they owed to her Majesty, and he was glad to see that the Mahomedans had come forward to show their loyalty towards their august Sovereign. (Lord cheers.)

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Hoosein Khan, M.A., supported the resolution in a very eloquent and able speech in Hindustani, which was well received by the audience. He commenced by explaining to the audience the object of the meeting, which was called, he observed, to congratulate her Majesty the Queen on her Diamond Jubilee. He next read a translation of the address in Hindustani. Nobody, he observed, can gainsay the fact that her Majesty has been the most just of all "Rulers of India." What formerly used to be a dream of the novelist or the poet in picturing the ideal of a ruler we now see accomplished in the benign reign of her Most Gracious Majesty. The Prophet of Islam prided himself on being born in the reign of Nosherwan the Just. How much more should we pride ourselves on being born in the reign of such a just ruler as Queen Victoria. That Nosherwan was just is a matter of history, and is known only to those who read history, but the equity of this beneficent Queen is like the sun at midday, shedding its lustre on all the world. He next observed that the word of God was the first or the great Nemos, and that a just Sovereign was the second Nemos. This he proved by quoting a verse from the Koran. Turning to general progress, he indulged in a panegyric on the dignity of learning. He next observed that at one time the Arabs had carried the palm of excellence from all the other nationalities of the world. They were the teachers of the world, but it was only too apparent that at the present day the Mahomedans had fallen from "the height of excellence to the abyss of misery." Education need not be through the medium of any one particular tongue. The universities had been founded these forty years, but although the other communities had taken full advantage of Western education and science, the Mahomedans had lagged behind. That her Majesty had a special regard for her Mahomedan subjects is amply proved by the fact of her Majesty learning Hindustani, at such an old age, under a Mahomedan tutor. Latterly the Mahomedans had come forward and distinguished themselves in commerce and in law, and the speaker sincerely hoped that they in the near future would be able to outshine their forefathers. It could be said without exaggeration that there was more material progress in the reign of her Majesty than in the reign of any other Indian ruler. In 1856 the telegraph wires were laid and railways begun. Two years later the universities were founded and from 1861 to the present day a string of just and equitable laws were passed, which treat the rich and the poor alike. Mr. Mirza closed his eloquent discourse by a prayer in the words of the Persian poet :—

Padshah bargazeat oz mulak pur nur bad
Sal o takhtat ta saral Akabat Mamyor bad
Az Solehmanhismat O Farrukh rookh O Jamshid Jah
Tegh to bar harq doosaman nasir O Mansor bad.

Oh Sovereign, may your court be full of light by angels ;
May your crown and throne be prosperous to the day of judgment.
Oh Sovereign, with the pomp of solemn, auspicious face and dignity of Jamshid—
May your sword be successful and victorious over your enemies.

Mr. Shaik Adum Joosafbhai further supported the resolution in Gujarati, and it was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim, it was resolved to authorise the president to send a telegraphic message to her Majesty on the day of the commemoration. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosaf for allowing the use of his bungalow for the meeting.

Mr. Noormahomed Cassum Mitha proposed a vote of thanks to his Highness Aga Khan, to whom they were greatly indebted for the success of the meeting. His Highness had come down to Bombay at great sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort to preside at the meeting. They all knew the great and catholic charities of his Highness, who possessed noble qualities both of head and heart, and who always extended his right hand of fellowship and charity to the poor and the needy. His Highness has rendered yeoman service to the poor during the present famine and pestilence, and they all owed a deep and everlasting debt of gratitude to the Aga Khan, who was every inch a nobleman. It was their bounden duty to pass a hearty vote of thanks to his Highness, and he hoped that it would be carried by acclamation.

Haji Abdul Sattar seconded, and Haji Peer Mahomed Alarakhia supported, the motion for a vote of thanks which was carried by acclamation. The proceedings then terminated.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Ganges expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next :—

Bain, Mr J	Old, Mrs
Baddeley, Capt and Mrs C E	Parker, Mr
Craigie, Mr H	Seymour, Mr L W
Cohen, Mrs	Sconey, Mr F J
Davidson, Capt J	Schofield, Mr
Firth, Sub Lieut W W C	Tyler, Capt C W
Fraser, Nurse	Townshend, Surg Col E
Huntekinson, Mr S H C	Wain, Capt N F
Hodgson, Mr and Miss	Westland, Lady
Jones, Mr J	Weston, Major E E
MaMahon, Capt M R	Wood, Major N H

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 26.

10 p.m. ... 82·2

TUESDAY.—APRIL 27.

6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 88·2
2 p.m. ... 91·1
6 p.m. ... 89·7

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	4	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Maodvie	0	1	27
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	4	1	
C	Market	0	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Panaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	1	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	22
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worli	3	0	
Water Division		0	0	0
Non-Resident & Unknown		0	2	7
HOSPITALS.				
Grant Road			0	12
Wari Bunder			0	
Jain			0	
Dharavi Plague			3	
Arthur Road			1	
Adamjee Peerbhoy			1	
Hindu Fever			2	
Sion Road			0	
Custom Road			0	
Khoja			0	
Churney Road			0	
Dariasthan			0	
Lohana			2	
Dossa Oavel			0	
Parel			2	
J J Hospital			0	
Colaba Jamsetji Bunder			0	
Colaba			0	
Ripon Road			0	
Chhatri Sarang			0	
Nizampura			0	
Bhatia			0	
Port Trust			0	
St George's			0	
World Plague			0	
Ripon Road			1	
Total		27	13	100
Total to date		11,896	10,187	

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered in the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,244, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 7,852, making a total of 10,096 persons. Departures by sea 953, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,857, making a total of 2,810 persons. Exc

hakims in the hospital. The community take medicine only from hakims, in whom they have great faith.

Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji has been appointed medical officer in charge of the Walkeshwar. Dr. Shroff has been sent to Cutch Mandvi, where an outbreak of the disease on a large scale has occurred.

AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT.

Mr. Chhabildass Lalubhoy has sent baskets of coffee to several hospitals in Bombay and the gifts have been accepted with thanks by the hospital authorities.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted 1; died 1; remaining under treatment 18—seventeen being males, and one female.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending 25th instant there were 12 admissions and 5 deaths. The following 3 were discharged cured, viz.:—Hargovan Parmanand, Amulak Devprasad, and Jodhraj Jaksi. There are 21 patients now under treatment.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 25th April to 7 a.m. 27th April 3 have been admitted, two died, and thirty remaining under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—Admissions, 2; discharged, 2; and convalescent, 2; remaining under treatment 4. The names of patiens discharged are Bachoo Latiff, residing at Bhooj Gully, Mandvi, and Mahomed Abas, residing at Mandvi.

LOWER DAMAUN.

PROPITIATING THE DEITY.

Writing on Monday, our correspondent says:—The plague has slightly decreased during the last three days. The mortality, which is still heavy, is mostly among Muchis and Mahomedans. Considering that, unlike all other communities, the Mahomedans have not yet made a move from the highly infected localities they dwell in, Shet Sorabji, who has always been consulted by the Mahomedans in times of difficulty, of his own accord sent written suggestions to the jamats of Kharwa Vad, Kharewadi, Ganchi Wada, and Mora, asking them to fumigate and disinfect their quarters, to separate those attacked with plague from the healthy who should be removed to segregation camps, impressing upon them that it was high time to adopt these measures in view of the high mortality prevailing among them, lest their delay and negligence might endanger the more the safety of others. The reply that Shet Sorabji received from them is to the effect that the Governor had not permitted them to erect segregation camps on a site selected by them; and that, therefore, they had abandoned their intention in that behalf; that, according to the tenets of the Koran they were praying all the time to God, and he will ward off the danger; that they accepted with gratitude the kind advice of the Shet, but they were unable to follow it in the present crisis. It may be mentioned that the dead bodies of Mahomedans from time immemorial are buried in a large space allotted for the purpose in Kathiria, and that a fee was charged for each corpse buried. On the opposite side of the village of Kathiria, which is much greater than the town of Damaun, by the late Shet Manekji Cowasji Damaunwala, the father of the present owner, Shet Sorabji, in 1874, from Thomas Mourao, the Baron of Gumberjiwa, this fee, along with several others, payable by the Machis of Kathiria, was given up.

It is customary in all places where Hindus form a great portion of the population, when any epidemic breaks out to propitiate the deity presiding over diseases, Kalika, Bhowani or Bhairav, and offer a goat, a fowl, cooked food, and meat and liquor and in a body of a hundred or more to take the offerings, shouting and yelling to the next village, the people whereof also in a large number accept the trust and convey it in a similar manner to the next village, and in this manner the offerings are carried from one village to another for a distance of 50 or 100 miles until the course terminates in a jungle or forest, where the offerings find their resting place. This is called carrying "Ootar" (removing the calamity or evil). About a week ago a moolan (wife of a shoemaker), possessed and at the same time inspired with the will of the "Deity of Diseases," directed the people how to get rid of the pestilence. In accordance with her directions, subscriptions, which amounted to some hundreds of rupees, were raised by all classes of Hindus, and preparations on an unprecedented scale made to carry the "Ootar" from Lower Damaun. At about 9 a.m., yesterday, a procession was formed, headed by a dozen native musicians, who were followed by a closed palanquin car, wherein were placed a gold and a silver image, rich clothes worn by Hindu women, and all articles of female decoration, dragged by two men with ropes, and followed by people, who carried two goats, one sheep, a dozen fowls, pots of liquor, cooked khichri, and various other articles. These were followed by a concourse of over two thousand five hundred people of all classes of Hindus, shouting and yelling to the utmost of their power, each man carrying with him some sort of bludgeon, stick or bamboo. Among the whole crawed locked prominent the appearance of one Raghunath Mourar, a Lohana stall-holder in the market, who during the nights shown a philanthropic spirit in the present crisis, and who, being the promoter of the procession, was profusely garlanded.

The procession paraded through all the principal streets of the city, the people crying at the top of their voices, "Matchi jai" (victory to the mother goddess). The procession then taking its way on the main road proceeded out of the city of Lower Damaun, and when it arrived at Bhesol, a Portugese custom port, a few yards from Kunta, the British frontier it made a moment's halt to enable the people lagging behind to join and make one mass of crowd. The concourse coming near the frontier witnessed that over a hundred frontier sepoys, with drawn swords, were stationed in two rows to prevent their entrance. This did not however daunt the courage of the leaders, most of whom, in order to sustain their energy and courage for the work undertaken had freely used strong drink, and they began to push forward, whereupon the British jamedar stepped forward and asked the leaders what they wanted. A machi (fisherman), more courageous than others, took upon himself the task of the spokesman, and answered: "We will carry the "Ootar." The jamedar, who seemed to possess great presence of mind and praiseworthy tact, instead of giving a rebuff to the rude spokesman and thereby set up the infuriated mob in opposition, in mild tone said: "Yes, according to Hindu custom, the Ootar must be carried. We will take it and carry it further. How many men do you want to take it?" It seems the authorities of the frontier had received due intimation of the great mob they would have to face and had taken all possible precautions to prevent the cordon being crossed with impunity. They had kept about a hundred villagers ready assembled to receive the "Ootar" and carry it further, and accordingly called the villagers and asked the leaders to hand the "Ootar" with all its paraphernalia to the villagers. The leaders had no option but to accede to the wishes of the jemadar, which were consonant with the customs of "Ootar." The whole of the mob of 2,500 persons then reversed their course, and wended its way back to Damaun, and thus an important event passed without a drop of blood being shed or a limb broken, solely owing to the pluck and presence of mind of the jemadar, for the mob, goaded to desperation by religious frenzy and the innumerable hardships they have endured, was inclined towards mischief.

The mob, probably, smarting under a sense of disappointment at being unable to cross the cordon with such a large number of persons each armed with a stick, directed their thoughts to the sufferings they have been put to by the Governor's cutting off communication between Lower and Upper Damaun. Instead of each man returning home, they in a body wended their course towards the beach. On the way they stopped near the mansion of Shet Sorabji, and asked his advice as to what steps should be taken to restore peaceful friendly connection between Lower and Upper Damaun as the hardships they had borne in consequence thereof were unbearable and intolerable. They were a powerful number and in a position to demand immediate redress, and a word of encouragement from the Shet would have served as a spark to ignite a thousand tons of combustibles. But Shet Sorabji, standing on his verandah, addressed the mob, assuring them that the way to obtain redress from the rulers was not to defy them. The grievances must be courteously submitted to the rulers, and if redress could not be obtained from them, their superiors must be approached, and almost to a certainty the necessary redress will be obtained. That upon the people's telegram the Goa authorities sent a steamer laden with provisions for which a great want has been felt for some time. That also upon the people's second telegram the Queen, Dowager Donna Maria Pia, had sent a sum of Rs. 2,500 towards the relief of the suffering people, and if they waited with patience everything that they desire and are justly entitled to will be obtained. This advice coming from the benefactor of the people had its due and immediate effect on the mob, who gave up all ideas of defying the Government, and after offering sugar cakes to Shet Sorabji and his friends and others, returned peaceably to their homes.

The Governor has sent a letter to Shet Sorabji, informing him that the Collector of Surat had made a concession in respect of the cordon, namely, that any Portuguese subject desiring to cross the frontier will be allowed to do so on his first obtaining a pass from him (the Governor) and sending it to the Mamlatdar of Pardi and obtaining his pass. This is the second concession the Collector has been pleased to make, the first being the appointment of Messrs. Nusserwanji Jivaji and Maneklal Javer-bai to hang to Lower Damaun people's goods from the railway station.

The Governor of Damaun has sent the sum Rs. 100 out of private subscriptions to the vicar of Lower Damaun to be distributed among the mendicants. His Excellency has also ordered at the cost of the Government free distribution of paddy among the poor and suffering people which takes place at the police office for the last three days.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday show the following results:—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nana	2	0
Ganesh	1	0
Budwar	1	0
Hadapsar	1	0
Sukerwar	2	0
Vetal	1	0
Somwar	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Bhowani	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Ganj	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Near Parbutti	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Rastia	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Previous attacks	0	13
Total	8	13
Total up to date	1933	1418

Total mortality from all causes 23.—*Herald.*

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SANTA CRUZ.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

The *Soobadh Patrika* writes as follows:—The newly instituted inspection at Railway passengers at Santa Cruz is on the whole proceeding in a fairly satisfactory manner. The Assistant Surgeons in charge, Drs. Pavri and Satpute, both seem quite reasonable men and treat people with all courtesy and consideration; but apparently the subordinate staff is not all drawn from the proper class of men. Some of these lower men are wanting in manners, and even worse at times. Subordinates must be vigorously controlled on occasions like these. A good deal of the odium with which the population looks upon well meant measures is due to the spirit which these men carry into the performance of their tasks. The Plague Committee might also supply these inspecting officers with forms of certificate such as those which the coroner gives when necessary, certifying to the fact of detention. During the short time that the Santa Cruz inspection has been in force there has been occasion for the detention in doubtful cases of some public or private servants under observation. When they revert to duty for the first time after this detention of a day or so the master or superior would certainly expect a certificate specifying the period of detention; and these certificates ought to be granted freely and as a matter of course. At present they seem to be looked upon as a favour to which the detained persons are not deemed entitled. The supply of forms by the Plague Committee would doubtless facilitate matters. And then what about the food arrangements of people who are detained for observation. At present there are none except such as the parties may make for themselves or the Doctor may make for them—again as a matter of favour and perhaps at his own cost at times. This is a serious drawback. A man supposed or suspected to be suffering from plague must not be allowed to go about; and if there is no body else handy he has to depend upon the Doctor's charity for the sheerest requisites of life? Only the other day a whole Parsee family, including husband, wife and children, coming from Surat or thereabout, was detained under observation. The doctor helped the family to some extent; and we believe the man also had to help himself by going round the bazar. And this when it was on account of *his* fever that the family was detained. The need for food arrangements in these cases is urgent, and as the Plague Committee is expected to visit Santa Cruz to-day we trust the matter will have been brought to their notice with immediate results.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "One Who Knows," has pointed out that periodical ticket-holders are not exempt from medical examination at the Coorla station. My experience of the inspection conducted at Santa Cruz, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, shows that the spirit of Government orders on the subject, which lay down that such passengers would be ordinarily exempted from medical examination, is clearly overlooked, in that notices issued by the Railway Company require all passengers including pass-holders to alight at the Santa Cruz station for the purpose of being examined. This, I submit, goes much beyond the requirements of the Government notification and gives discretionary powers to the subordinate staff which they are in most cases ill able to exercise. I have nothing to urge against Drs. Pavri and Satpute, in medical charge of this station. Their efforts generally, and the tact in the performance of what is after all an unpleasant duty is fully appreciated by the public. This much, however, cannot be said of some of the hands working under them. For instance, the other day, a whole batch of 3rd class pass-holders were made to get out of the carriage, and a large body of men, many of whom looked quite as healthy and respectable as those in the 2nd class compartment, dragged out on the platform was enough to cause general irritation, and the proceeding, to my mind, savoured of pure caprice. A pass-holder, no matter what compartment in the train he occupies, is a business man of the city who spends his nights in the suburbs and hardly dreams of travelling with plague symptoms on. If needless annoyance of this kind does not cease I am afraid the influx into the city from the suburbs, which it is well should be deferred yet a while, will receive an impetus. What with many houses in the city condemned as "U. I. H." the overcrowding in the remaining habitable houses before the plague is quite stamped out is a dreadful prospect, and I hope the inspecting authorities at the railway stations will act with circumspection and tact in discharging their functions.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, April 27. SOLOMON EAGLE.

WHEN DID THE PLAGUE BEGIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On referring to the report of the Standing Committee of the 24th September 1896, when Dr. Viegas first broached the subject of the plague, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla is reported to have said that the matter was reported to him about twenty days ago; this fixes the date of his information as the 4th of September. Later on, in the proceedings of the Standing Committee of the same day, the Health Officer is reported to have said that "Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla had drawn his attention to the occurrence of cases which appeared to be in some respects of the bubonic character. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed had before that called his attention to the peculiar character of certain cases which came under his notice." I informed the Health Officer about these cases in the middle of August, only four days after I had seen two or three such cases; this brings up the date to about the 10th August. But I have strong reasons to believe that the plague commenced a fortnight or a little earlier than that, for when I went to see my first case, a Moultani, in a certain firm at Broach Street, Mandvie, I found that there were not so many men at work in the firm as before, and on inquiring the cause of this, I was informed that a peculiar disease had attacked the men of the several firms of Moultanis at Mandvie, and that within the last fortnight many died and others had left Bombay.

This fixes the early date of the beginning of the plague as the latter part of July 1896.—Yours, &c.,

April 27. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 22.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received by the Government Council from the Minister in Lisbon accepting the resignation of the popular Administrator of Forests, Mr. Francisco Homem de Sousa Napoles. Mr. Napoles has been instructed to proceed immediately to Mozambique and to assume the post of the Inspector of Government Depots at Zambesi which he occupied previous to his coming out to Goa. Mr. Napoles was a great friend of the natives, and was in return highly esteemed and respected by them. It appears he made certain recommendations to the Government Council regarding the administration of the Forest Department, which if not acceded to by Government he preferred to give up the post of the Administrator of Forests. The Government Council, however, in placing Mr. Napoles' resignation before the Minister are reported to have made no mention of that gentleman's recommendations. Mr. Napoles will be shortly leaving for Africa, but it is believed that he will return to Goa again. The Principal Medical Officer also proceeds to Portugal shortly. The Government Council has refused sanction to prosecute Mr. Pegado, the Administrator of Ponda. With the Archbishop and Colonel Joao de Mello Sampaio at the head of affairs in Goa nothing better could be expected. We had a shower of rain on Sunday last, since when the weather has been very cloudy, and it looks as if it will rain before the 1st proximo. The Ranas are again showing signs of restlessness. On the 15th instant two well-to-do Hindus of Usgao were killed by them. One lieutenant, two corporals, and a number of soldiers are reported to have been killed by the Ranes in the district of Ponda. It is said that the handing over of the W. I. P. Railway to the S. M. Railway Company will take place in July next, and that the agreement has already been signed in Lisbon.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Millowners Association was held last evening in Graham's Buildings to consider the question of resuming monthly instead of daily payment of wages to the mill-hands. Mr. George Cotton presided and there were present:—The Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C. I. E. (Deputy Chairman), Messrs. Damoder Tapidas, M. Mahomed Fakirs, S. A. Nathan, M. N. Wardia, Dorabjee J. Tata, Sassoon J. David, K. R. Cama, P. Chrystal, S. M. Moses, Runchordas Narotumdas, D. Gostling, Lukhmidass Khimjee, Jamsetjee Wadia, Jamsetjee Hirajee, Dorabjee C. Shroff, Goolam Hossein Allana, Munjee, Mooiraj, Khatau Makanjee, Nensetl Spencer, S. Patuck, Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee, Jeejeebhoy Petit, C. Myers, J. Bradbury, Dwarkadass Dharumsey, Toolsidas N. Parekh, Purshotom Naranjee, Jevasjee Khrishna Parulker, Chhanjanlal Murlidhar, Pranjeevandas Narandas, Rangindas Bhookhandas, B. Bhimrao, Atmaram Balchrishna, Dinshaw P. Sethna, K. K. Khote, J. F. Fernandez, S. G. Khose, Cursondas Lakhmidas, and Dwarkadas Khimjee.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman explained at great length the signal disadvantages of the practice which was now prevalant amongst them of making daily payment of wages to the mill-hands. He said that like most of them he was of opinion that it was now time to consider the question, and it required no argument on his part to convince any member of the association that it was not at all desirable to continue to work on that short-sighted system. Not only were the millowners doing harm to themselves by that practice, but they were also interfering very considerably with the chance of successfully competing in China with Japan. The latter country they were all sure was sending large quantities of yarn to China. The present practice of daily payment demoralised their hands. The labourers got an increased rate of pay, lately which enabled them to work for a day or so, and then idle away a couple of days. The sooner they returned to the normal condition the better for the millowners themselves and also for the labourers. Unless the mills made a profit they could not give such increased rate of wages. He was satisfied that a very large percentage of the wages they were daily paying to the mill-hands did not find its way into the pockets of the mill-hands, but the jobbers were benefitted by it, and it was to his interest to see that the present practice was continued. The only question for them to consider was whether this was the time to resume the payment monthly. So far as he could ascertain he found that most of the mills had 75 or 80 per cent. of the hands working and many of them would obtain even more if the hands were willing to settle down. Speaking of his own mills Mr. Cotton remarked that out of the total number of 4,900 hands nearly four thousand were working. These figures only indicated the number of men labourers without including women or half-time hands. Those managers who visited their mills in the morning must have noticed that about 15 to 20 per cent. of the mill-hands are wandering about without doing any work in the hope of getting more wages from the mills. With a view to remove these evils he would submit a resolution for the consideration of the meeting. By resuming the monthly payment he admitted they must be careful not to cause any unnecessary hardship to the millhands, who were still returning to Bombay in large numbers. The resolution he was going to move had been prepared by he Hon. Mr. Wadia after a very careful consideration. It was also provided that those mill-hands who had returned and those who were returning did not undergo the risk of placing themselves in the hands of Marwaris. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That on and after 1st May 1897 the payment of daily wages to mill-hands be discontinued, and that payments from that date be made monthly in accordance with the rules approved of by the Association." That to prevent any hardship that might result from the stoppages of the payment of wages daily bonuses on the following scale be paid until 15th July next, the bonus scale being—Hands in blow room 3 annas per day, card tenters 2 annas per day, grinders 3 annas per day, drawers 3 annas per day, slubbers 4 annas per day, intermediates 4 annas per day, rovers 3 annas per day, doffers 1 anna per day, reelers 3 annas per day, mule piecers 1 anna per day, 4 annas per day, mule creelers 1 anna per day, ring side boys 2 annas per day, spare piecers 1 anna per day, doffers 1 anna per day, doff reelers 2 annas per day, bundlers 4 annas per day, and baling men 1 anna per day.

Mr. Cotton further said that he sincerely trusted they would come to some definite conclusion that evening, satisfactory to the very large interest they represented and satisfactory to the mill-hands as well, who, he knew, were anxious to settle down. What prevented them from doing so was uncertainty as to the mode of payment, brought about by the present wrong system of daily payments. He had mentioned the date of commencing monthly payment to be 1st of May, but he would be very glad to accept any alteration or addition to the resolution if the same were found desirable and suited the desire of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia seconded the resolution, reserving his remarks.

Mr. S. M. Moses suggested that the date of resuming monthly payment should be 1st June, instead of 1st May.

The chairman refused to accept this alteration as it was too far away from the day he had proposed.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia said that, as was pointed out by the chairman it was time to resume the system of monthly payment. As for the bonus he suggested that it should be fixed as under; 3 annas per day to men and women, two annas to boys, and six pice per day to half-timers children. He further said that in making payments daily the agents or managers lost a couple of hours every day, and therefore it should be left to the discretion of the agents to make the payment of bonus either daily or weekly.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia remarked that the suggestions were practical and very desirable.

The chairman then accepted those suggestions as a rider to his resolution.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia next suggested that the date of resuming the monthly payment should be the 15th of May next.

This was also done.

Mr. Cowasji Thakersi Mulji addressed the meeting in Guzerati, remarking that on two previous occasions the millowners met together, but nothing came out of it as only 10 or 15 millowners acted according to the resolution. The others did not mind it, and the resolution had hardly any effect. On this occasion also he feared the resolution might be passed, but few would act according to it. He therefore suggested that a promise should be taken from the members present, and those who did not keep the promise should be made liable to a penalty.

The chairman said that he could understand the substance of what Mr. Govindji said, but they must give credit to every one who made a promise that he would fulfill it. They knew 95 millowners and only if 45 were of opinion that they should stick to the resolution, he for his own part did not care whether Mr. Govindji or some other millowners did or did not join them.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi remarked that the association should ascertain the number of millhands in Bombay before passing such a resolution.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Dwarkadas not being in Bombay recently he did not know that a very large number of labour class had come to Bombay and many more were coming by the coasting steamers. He would be glad to put the figures at Mr. Dwarkadas' disposal.

Mr. Dwarkadas: But are those men all mill-hands? Mr. G. Wadia: If they are not we shall use them as such.

Mr. D. Gostling desired to address the meeting.

The Chairman: I can't allow you; you are not a member.

Mr. Gostling: I am a director of a mill, which is a member of the Association.

The Chairman ruled that even as such he could not address the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia then submitted some figures which he had collected after some trouble. He said in Bombay there were 69 mills with 21,86,323 spindles and 21,335 looms employing in the aggregate 78,455 hands. Of these some 16,000, it was estimated employed of whom had been in Bombay. Leaving some 52,000 hands in the textile branches on the various spindles and carding machines. It was estimated that out of those 52,000 no 35,000 had returned and about one-third of the number of spindles required hands. Upon the return of these men hinges the whole thing. He urged three points for the consideration of the meeting: the first was the housing of the hands. Many buildings were declared unfit for habitation and destroyed. For five or six weeks they could sleep in open air but then the monsoon sets in and they would have had to secure some means of housing them. Mr. Wadia had a model constructed in the compound of the Petit Mills, and it was open to any millowner who chose to have a look at it. It cost Rs. 250, and the huts could be put up at the shortest notice. The other point he urged was that they should encourage their hands and persuade them to get innoculated, and thus drive away their fears. The third point was to put into effect the scheme of Mr. Jamsetji Tata for importation of labour from the North-West Provinces. If every mill-owner imported twenty families they would in course of time have skilled labour in Bombay.

On a division it was found that only 27 mills were willing to accept the resolution and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight to further consider the question.

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THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. D. E. WACHA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha continued his evidnce, the first part of which we reported yesterday, as follows:—

with regard to the question of Provincial contentions, the Chairman asked: Do you think there may possibly be some reason for one province not having so much of its revenue given to it as another?—Sir James Westland says there are some backward provinces which have not the same revenue as the older and richer provinces, and they must all be brought into line. What we say is that each province must depend upon its own revenue.

Sir James Peile: But in that case the different provinces would not have an equal chance of prospering?—We say that where a province has not a sufficient revenue it will be stimuated to get a larger and larger expenditure.

The Chairman: You do not see any difficulty or objection to laying down a cast-iron rule for the whole of India, rich and poor, thriving and back ward provinces alike?—India is, of course, a progressive country, and each province requires a good deal of expenditure for purposes of public utility. Each province is jealous of the other provinces. Why should they take more revenue from us and give it to somebody else?

Then you see no objection to laying down a cast-iron rule?—No.

It has been stated to us that one of the reasons for decentralisation was the difficulty of apping general rules to what is really a continent. You are advocating one rule throughout the whole country?—Certainly it would be more aquitable.

Minute descriptions of every branch of administeation in India have been laid before us. Have you, or your Association, any comments to offer on the administration of these branches?—I have no remarks.

May we assume that you have no objection to advance against the principles or details of administration under the several heads?—I am not in a position to cirticise because I am a non-official and do not know the exact working of the machinery and whether the expenditure is justified or not.

Then there are no blots or defects which are evident to you from the outside and to which you would wish to call attention?—I am not in a position to criticise.

Mr. Buchanan: So far as you know there is no general dissatisfaction with them?—There is general dissasfaction in a way in different part of the country. Opinions have been expressed, but have not been formulated and there in such a way as to enable me to offer criticism here. Take, for instance, the Police Department or the Law Courts.

The Chairman: But if it has not been represented to you in a form that you can represent to us, the only conclusion is that the Indian public has no grievances that could be formulated. We should be obliged to come to the conclusion that Indian opinion has not offered any very formal criticism upon these branches of administration. Otherwise you would no doubt be able to tell us what that criticism was?—I am only speaking so far as my personal knowledge goes.

Coming to the question of the progress of expenditure, witness urged that in the ten years, 1885-86—1894-95, the Indian financial position showed a deterioration or deficit amounting to Rx. 59,406,943 This deterioration necessitating additional taxation he attributed to the enormous growth of military expenditure in the first instance, and secondary, to considerable increase in civil expenditure. His Association was of opinion that increased military expenditure is primarily responible for the embarrassed position of Indian finance during the period in question.

Witness referred to the fact that Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Ilbert protested against the increase of the Army in 1885-86.

The Chairman: But the Government of India in general was a party to that measure?—I do not know, I suppose you would infer from the two members of Council protesting that the remainder of the members concurred?—It may be that other members of tee Government of India remained quiet in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State.

Sir Donald Stewart: Are you aware that the Governor General and the majority of Council went against that increase of the Army to which Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Ilbert objected in the first instance?—I don't know.

Are you aware that the Government of India subsequently accepted that under different circumstances?—I don't know.

The Chairman: Therefore we have it now that the Government of India, possibly reluctantly, but looking to all the circumstances of the case, were actually parties to that increase?

Sir Donald Stuart: Very reluctantly.

In further examination, witness quoted a memorial by his Association protesting against outlay on frontier railways, and urged that it was expedient to contract for payment in silver only so far as possible on all liabilities which the Government may have hereafter to incur. A very large saving might be effected by the more extensive employment of natives in posts which are now filled by highly-paid Europeans. It was the faulty system of administration which was at the root of the financial embarrassment, and therefore fundamental changes should be made in that system, especially the gradual substitution on a large scale of native for European agency, without which it would be vain to indulge in the hope that any permanent relief could be afforded to the Indian Treasury.

The Chairman: That rather points to the assumption that at that time your Association was able to point out certain defects of administration which from your previous answers you do not feel in a position to formulate. What had they in their mind when they spoke of "faulty system of administration" being at the root of financial embarrassment?—The Association considered that the system was faulty, inasmuch as a very expensive agency was employed, and also that all burdens arose from that.

The Chairman: The remedy then is the substitution of a cheaper form of labour? But this hardly seems to support such a general charge as "faulty system of administration"—That is the view the Association take—that the system was faulty in this respect that it was carried on by European agency.

And, therefore, when the Association speaks of a "faulty system of administration," it is not at variance with what I think we have understood from you, that you have no charges to bring against the system itself?—With regard to the system I have pointed out what are the defects.

I don't think you pointed them out, did you?—Yes, particularly in the financial branch.

Perhaps you would not mind mentioning them again. I don't remember your bringing before us any substantial points. Possibly it has escaped my recollection?—There is the financial difficulty of check and control: that is faulty system of administration.

What was the actual defect?—Well, if the Finance Minister is not supported, and is not able to control one thing and another, of course expenditure increases and all that sort of thing, you see.

You quote Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin on that point, but is not Lord Cromer entitled to equal weight. Neither he nor the ex-Viceroys, Lords Ripon, Northbrook, and Lansdowne agree with Sir Auckland Colvin. Is it fair to omit all reference to their evidence?—They had not the same experience as Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour. The forward policy began later.

But Lord Lansdowne agreed with Lord Northbrook?—Yes, in Indian public opinion he is a party to this growth of expenditure.

Sir James Peile: Sir James Westland agrees with Lord Cromer, so you have two Finance Ministers against two?

The Chairman: What I wished to point out was that it does not do to rely too implicitly upon the evidence of a Finance Minister who takes one view and ignore entirely the evidence of another Minister that tends in the other direction?—I said I agreed generally with what Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin said, not particularly.

Have you formed any idea how the position of the Finance Minister could be strengthened?—With an economic Viceroy the position is very much strengthened. It all depends upon the selection of the Minister. But apart from that, however economic a Finance Minister may be, and however well supported, it would be desirable to allow the non-official element to vote and divide on the Budget.

Do you mean that sufficient care in the selection of the Finance Minister has not been taken?—There are Finance Ministers and Finance Ministers.

But do you think sufficient care has not been taken?—I am not in a position to reply.

It is a question that cannot be replied to. Clearly it must be the interest of the Viceroy and the Indian Government to choose the best man they can. If the only remedy that can be suggested is more care in choosing the Financial Member it is an impracticable remedy, for you have no reason for supposing that the utmost care has not been taken up to the present?—I said that more will depend upon the concession to non-official members of Council.

Continuing witness urged that the Financial member should be appointed from home—an independent public man rather than a man who was already in the permanent Civil Service of India.

Mr. Courtney: It may be that the conditions of tenure are not sufficiently satisfactory to induce persons to accept the appointment from home. Would you be prepared to accept the cost of improving the conditions?—The cost would be nothing as compared with the saving of millions of money which such a Finance Minister might make.

The Chairman remarked that it was rather a broad assumption—that an ignorant, however able, statesman would be able to effect an economy of millions.

With regard to the debt services witness said that the rupee borrowings have increased Rx. 11,000,000, while the sterling debt has risen from £69,271 000 to £114,000,000 sterling, or nearly 70 per cent. It should be remembered that every increase in sterling debt adds correspondingly to the annual interest charges. Sterling loans for public works of an unproductive character such as military railways were most objectionable.

The Chairman: Of course you are aware that the subject of borrowing in india or England has been discussed, perhaps, more in the India Office than any other subject, and the form which the borrowing has taken has been one that represents the mature calculations of at all events, very high authorities on Indian finance?—Yes,

Do you mean to imply that they have been wrong in borrowing in England?—No, but Indian opinion generally is that so far as practicable money should be borrowed in India.

The conclusion to which the very best authorities have come is that had they borrowed in India in all probability, the charge would have been higher. I put that point to you, bearing in mind at the same time that the fall in exchange has contributed to make the charge heavier than it appeared likely to be when the loan was contracted. Has your Association come to any distinct opinion that the course which has been followed has been more expesive to India than if they had tried to borrow in India?—I have no knowledge how the conclusion is obtained that borrowing in rupees will cost eventually more than borrowing in sterling.

If you have not gone into it—It is a question to which high authorities have given very great consideration—it is rather a difficult matter for you to express a distinct opinion upon?—With all due deference to these high authorities I may say this: we do not know, except on your Lordship's word, that high authorities have come to that conclusion.

But if your Association has gone into this question they would be able to form an opinion as to whether first of all there was capital in India available for loan to the Government at the rates at which the Government borrows, and, next, whether the rate would have been lower than in England. These are points on which Indian opinion should be able to judge?—If such statements were put before the Association we might then from an opinion one way or the other.

But, without their being put before you, if the Association comes forward as a critic of the administration ought they not to have gone into the question and formed an opinion themselves, which they are perfectly competent to do, as to whether the borrowing of these large sums could be effected more cheaply in India?—The question, as your Lordship has said, whether there is sufficient capital in India is a question which can be verified by independent investigation.

But who are more capable of doing this than an Association which exist almost entirely for observing and criticising the acts of the Indian Government?—Exactly, but all Associations do not go minutely into some of these larger questions.

But until they have done so they are hardly in a position to criticise very forcibly the acts of the Government?—We can form a common sense opinion that it is better to borrow in rupees than in sterling.

Mr. Courtney: Do you keep in mind, first the consideration that there is a difference in the rate of interest on loans contracted here or in India, and, secondly, the added element of the variation in the rate of exchange?—Yes, exchange, if anything, has added rather to the interest charges than diminished them.

But it could dismiss that for one moment would you—simply considering the difference in the rate of interest in India and England—say that it is a manifest improvement to borrow in India?—If you dismiss altogether the item of exchange, which is at present inseparable from it, then it is only a question of what is the cheapest borrowing in the two places. What is your view as to the cheapest market?—If you want my view—England.

Sir Wm. Wedderburn: You think that the repayment and the interest should be in the currency which belong to the country itself?—That is the Associations opinion.

Mr. Courtney: But surely that is not a final consideration. It would be much cheaper for instance if we had contracted our national debt in rupees although that is not the currency of this country?—That depends on what the Finance Minister thinks.

In further examination witness complained that the Annual Revenue and Finance Accounts do not give particulars of the Army charge under miscellaneous services. Here a lump sum was put down from year to year averaging about half a million tens of rupees. That such a large sum should be spent for which no detailed figures could be obtained is much to be regretted from a public point of view.

The Chairman: The *Gazette of India*, I suppose, is a public document?—Yes. I find in the supplement to the *Gazette* the items of these miscellaneous services set out in great detail. This hardly seems to justify your statement?—I have been urging in my evidence that it is most extraordinary thing that the Finance and Revenue Accounts give no particulars. They are the accounts to which the general public go to get their information.

But anybody who had studied the finances of India should, we might fairly expect, refer to such a very accessible document?—Yes, but I must maintain that the Finance and Revenue accounts are most important document, and what is there to prevent it being put in the Finance and Revenue accounts.

But all I wanted to point out was that in a document so very easily obtained as the *Gazette of India*, very particular details are given of these items to which you refer?—That is so.

With regard to military works and special defences witness urged that the cost of these works, which are supposed to last for more than a generation, is all charged to revenue. The present population of taxpayers bear the burden when both sound finance and equity demand that it be spread over at least 25 or 30 years.

The Chairman: Therefore your plea would be that you would increase the borrowing for this purpose, though I must remind you that you have been speaking of the difficulties of borrowing?—I am merely saying that it should be spread over a number of years.

That is borrowing?—To charge for one year the whole cost of the military works is a little hard on the present population of taxpayers. So far at this particular work goes it would be far better to spread it over a number of years.

Then you would propose to execute in, say, 30 years work which the Government of India has executed in a few years?—If the revenue could not afford it, and it is unavoidable to borrow loans, there is nothing to prevent it, but so far as the revenue can bear the burden it is much better to spread the cost over some years than it would be all right.

In further examination witness complained that the charges under the head of volunteers shows a steady increase. As Indians were not accepted it appeared that European Volunteers were maintained principally for the purpose of British supremacy. This charge should, therefore in great part be met by the British Treasury. He urged that whereas the cost of a European soldier in England was Rs. 891 in Austria it was only Rs. 360, in France Rs. 658, in Germany Rs. 720, in Russia Rs. 580, and in Japan Rs. 640. He complained that the representations of his Association, made on the 12th March, 1894, on the occasion of the imposition of import duties, were slightly referred to by the Financial Member, as almost all representations, however cogent, emanating from representative bodies, including the Congress, were generally treated by the Government.

The annual loss entailed by military railways should be distinctly shown in the accounts as military expenditure.

The Commission then adjourned till Thursday.

(To be concluded.)

THE *Gazette* gives notice that preparations are now being made for the distribution of prize-money awarded for the following captures by the Barossa, cruiser, Commander J. Startin:—Dhow Bahati and six slaves, captured May 6, 1896; canoe, name unknown, and three slaves, captured May 8, 1896; dhow, name unknown, and seven slaves, captured May 13, 1896; dhow Feres, and two slavers, captured May 22, 1896. The *Gazette* also gives notice that the distribution of prize-money for the dhow Semhi and one slave, captured by the Widgeon, gunboat, on April 8, 1896, will commence on Friday, April 9, in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, S.W.

THE Institution of Naval Architects opened its annual meeting on April 7 at the rooms of the Society of Arts. Lord Hopetoun, the president, occupied the ch

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE plans for the new naval barracks have been received at Portsmouth, and their construction will be commenced next month. A number of buildings, including the Anglesea Barracks and the Volunteer Drill Hall will be cleared away for the purpose, and the barracks, which are to consist of eight separate blocks in parallel lines, will, when completed, afford accommodation for nearly 5,000 men. Some sixty acres are to be acquired in all, and in addition to the new buildings, which will include quarters for unmarried officers, a mess-room canteens, and a recreation hall, there will be a commodious drill ground. In addition to communication with the dockyard at the end of the Anglesea Road, there will be exists from the barracks through the Lion Gate and near what is now the drill hall, while Anchor Gate House is, it is said, to be the official residence of the captain of the barracks. The grounds, however, of Holy Trinity Church and the vicarage are not to be included in the scheme. No date is yet fixed for the completion of the work, but there can be no doubt that the sooner they are finished the better, as in spite of the rumours as to a scarcity of room in the naval depot, the present overcrowding in the hulks which now form that establishment is frequently under the existing conditions little short of a scandal.

The Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for last year has been issued. It shows that the number of men who joined the army in 1896 was 28,532, or 1,051 less than in 1895; 1,838 joining for twelve years with the colours, 25,028 for seven years with the colours and five in the Reserve, and 1,843 for three years with the colours and nine in the Reserve. The established strength of the army was fully maintained throughout the year, and on the first day of 1897 there were 1,973 non-commissioned officers and men in excess of the establishment. The number of men who were medically inspected for enlistment was 54,574, and of these 23,032 were rejected for various ailments or want of physical development, the percentage of rejections, 20·7, being practically the same as in the previous four years. The strength of the first-class Army Reserve at the beginning of this year was 78,100, and of the Militia 107,878, or 18,731 below the establishments. The number of Militia recruits raised last year was 25,412, 26,654 in England, 3,371 in Scotland, and 1,387 in Ireland. The Militia Reserve numbers 30,374, or 34 above establishment. The totals of the various military Services on January 1 are given as follows, those of the Regular Army, Militia, and Yeomanry being exclusive of officers:—Regular Army and First-Class Reserve, 220,331; Militia, 107,878; Yeomanry, 9,400; Volunteers, 236,015: general total, 643,674, or higher than in any year since 1887, except 1895, when the total was 645,306 that being the year in which the Army Reserve reached its highest point of 82,804.

M. Emile Duboc has just given the readers of the Yacht a summary, with comments, of our Navy Estimates. Like most Frenchmen he is amazed at the extent of our naval defences and the energy we display. The vast number of ships we have in hand arouses his admiration, and he draws attention to the fact that concurrently with the building of ships, we are increasing dock accomodation, erecting new establishments, dredging ports, adding new facilities for coaling ships, raising huge cranes, and carrying on a great deal of other like necessary work, not in England only, but at all the strategic points visited by our Fleet. He draws special attention, with marked approval, to our plan of commissioning new ships, and regrets that Admiral Besnard should have made a statement seeming to imply that he was content to leave such vessels in the second category of the French Reserve. The gigantic work we have undertaken has been pursued, he says, with method and energy already crowned with success, and to which Frenchmen should render due homage. Our example, he continues, should incite them to abandon the naval inaction and stagnation into which France has been suffered to fall, for a navy, as he truly says, which does not advance, recedes, and there can be no relaxation of effort while all rival powers are augmenting their naval forces as if with the prescience that a sea their destinies will be shaped. It is deplorable, therefore, he concludes, to find the Minister himself declaring that France has nothing, or almost nothing, building on the stocks. It would appear that our activity has had an effect upon France the reverse of that M. Duboc would awake. The lull in French yards is, however, but the prelude to renewed activity, for it is known that Admiral Besnard, in consultation with the Superior Council of the Navy and the Minister of Finance, has been elaborating a shipbuilding programme of extended character, involving an outlay proposed to be spread over several years.

This programme the Government applied to the Chamber for permission to carry out. The sum asked for is 80,000,000, to be spread over a period of eight years, but the bulk is to be spent within four years. This, of course, is independent of the annual grant for new ships. The Government justifies this alteration of the programme of 1891 on the ground of the necessity of keeping place with foreign countries. It says in a preamble that the French Navy should be increased without loss of time, and that in addition to the new constructions provided for in 1897 the following new ships should be placed on the stocks this year: One ironclad of 12,000 tons, two cruisers of 7,500 tons, two protected cruisers of 2,500 tons, four torpedo destroyers of 300 tons, nine torpedo-boats for coast defence of 85 tons. The Minister of Marine says in the bill:—"If Parliament authorises in time the commencement of the works, the division of which is already provisionally settled between the State arsenals and the private shipyards, 84,838,727f. will be applied in 1897 to the building of the additional vessels mentioned above. It is absolutely urgent to begin the work. The greatest activity prevails in the shipyards of our neighbours, and all the nations, great or small, rich or poor, are setting themselves resolutely to work. Should we not be guilty if we allowed ourselves to be left behind, especially as in the matter of building new ships it would be impossible for us to make up for lost time?"

The Greek armoured ram "Psara, as will be remembered, underwent considerable alterations as La Seyne, and her sisters, the "Spetsai" and "Hydra," were about to be put in hand when the outbreak of the Cretan agitation caused them to be recalled hastily from Toulon. It is intended, when events permit, that they shall return and undergo the change which has been carried out in the "Psara." This is chiefly in the addition of quick-firing guns and the provision of proper magazines for them, as well as in altering the masts. The ship has now a very powerful armament, chiefly located in the redoubt, which stands in the place of a forward turret and is built in two stages, of which the lower approximates to a square with the corners cut off. The plating is of 13·7in. Creusort steel. In the upper stage one on each side, are two 10·6in, 33-calibre Canet guns, and at the corners of the lower stage four 5·9in Canet guns, while another of the same calibre is in the middle of the forward face of the redoubt and in the keel-line of the ship. Here also are four 3·4in., guns, but it is possible they may be removed. In addition, there are on each broadside four 2·9in guns and a 3·9in. Canet guns in the bows, while another 10·6in gun is in a barbette turret aft, and there are four 1·8in. quick-firers and twelve 1·4in. Machine guns deposed in the reduced masts and on the redoubt. The ship has also three torpedo-tubes. The smaller guns are protected by shields. The ship is divided into 118 compartments, and has a coffer-dam filled with cellulose. The foremast has been cut down to the level of the bridge on the redoubt, and lower part serves for ammunition hoists, while its top has been replaced by a sort of platform for small quick-firers about 6ft. above the bridge. The mainmast has also been cut down by about 6ft., while the mizzenmast has been reduced so as to bring it about 18ft. above the quarterdeck, while still lower a platform for quick-firers has been attached to it like that on the foremast. The correspondent of the *Yacht*, who gives these particulars, remarks that it is not easy to reconcile such great offensive and defensive power as are combined in this ship with her small displacement of 4,885 tons.

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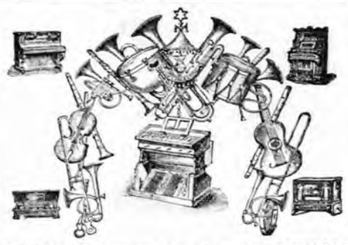

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has ever been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!! THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also knew to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have often ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness, Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Rubbing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of Good Hope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "The Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS DAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

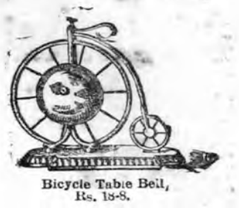
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

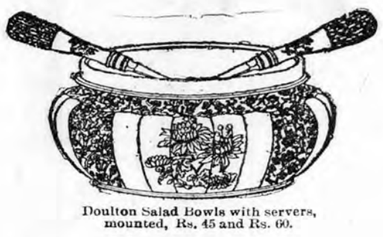
Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35


Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 15-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.


Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

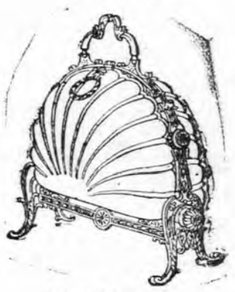
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

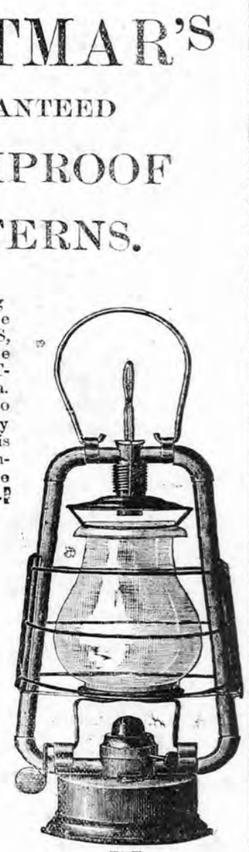
THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.


THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For **Infants**—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"

HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it answers to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, 'rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.